

California GARDEN

SPECIAL ISSUE
TREES

September/October 2011

Volume 102 No. 5 \$4.00

California's Tree Bounty • Unusual Street Trees • How to Plant a Tree • Native Trees for Urban Gardens

San Diego's 'Tree Man' • Apple Trees • Urban Forest Troubles • Trees as Food • Free Trees

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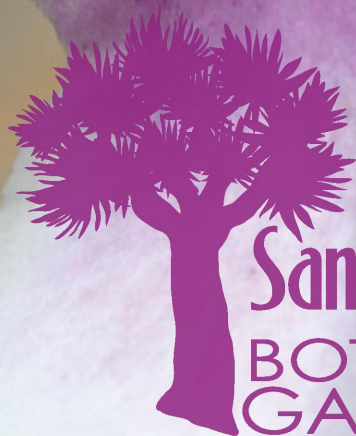
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On the Cover: Trees - beautiful, bountiful and beneficial - fill San Diego's urban landscape. Photos by Rachel Cobb

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California GARDEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR HANDS-ON GARDENERS AND FLORAL DESIGNERS

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California Garden

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President's Letter

In 1892, a city ordinance was passed which allowed SDFA founder Kate O. Sessions "the right to use and occupy certain lands of the City Park . . . for the purpose of establishing an experimental nursery and garden and for the development and cultivation of said City Park." This ordinance further provided that Sessions "annually plant upon the land, for the use of the city, 100 choice and varied sorts of trees." She was also asked to furnish annually to the city "300 ornamental trees in crocks or boxes to be used by the city in park street, plaza or school ground planting."

This ordinance facilitated Kate Sessions' enormous influence on the trees grown throughout San Diego and in what became Balboa Park. Many ranchers purchased trees and plants from her, and she followed up with them to learn how their purchases were doing. As she learned more about the cultivation of these plants, she shared her knowledge with others throughout the county and Southern California. As her expertise grew, so did her influence on the choice and care of trees here, many of which we still plant today.

As you explore this special issue about trees, remember the enormous influence of our early members on our enjoyment today of acacia, eucalyptus, silk oak, Monterey cypress, Torrey pine, cork oak, pepper, camphor and the many varieties of palm that we see every day as we move about our city. If you are thinking of adding a tree to your landscape, you'll find expert advice inside to help you make wise and interesting choices. Learning more about trees will add to your appreciation of SDFA's rich heritage and the urban forest that benefits and beautifies our region.

Our new board and I look forward to sharing our passion for the gardens of San Diego with you through our educational events and activities. Start by joining us for our general meeting in October; then celebrate Kate Sessions birthday with us at the Marston House in November and volunteer for December Nights the following month. All will enrich your fall and fulfill our mission to share knowledge of trees, plants and flowers with all the residents of San Diego.

Sandra Dysart
President

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

CLASSES

October 12 Meeting

John Beaudry on Designing Bungalow Gardens



The San Diego Floral Association is proud to welcome a native of Chicago, John Beaudry, as its speaker at the October Meeting/Program. Members and the public are invited to attend this afternoon gathering on October 12 at 2:00 p.m. in Room 101 of Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Admission is free.

John Beaudry will discuss "Designing the Bungalow Garden: How to Create Gardens and Lives Rooted in Spirit," a lecture based on his upcoming book of the same title. He will begin with a brief history of the Arts and Crafts movement and its quest for the spirit of life, and then explore how to nurture that spirit in our own lives.

Whether you own a bungalow or any style home, learn how to apply the principles of Arts and Crafts garden style to create your own garden sanctuary. Beaudry will show you how to craft your yard into a place to spend time with family and friends, to entertain, and to live a life in relationship with the natural world.

With a degree in ornamental horticulture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1982, Beaudry went on to manage his own design firm for more than 30 years. He also has worked with the Chicago Department of Environment where he helped people in recovery create community gardens and managed Brownfield Redevelopment Projects. In addition, he managed the rooftop garden on Chicago's City Hall and the mayor's Landscape Awards Program, and went on to serve as senior horticulturist at the Chicago Botanic Garden.

For additional information or to make a reservation, please contact the San Diego Floral Association Office at 619-232-5762. —Christie Wright

Are They Real?

Date: September 22

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Cost: \$20 (\$15 SDFA members)

Minimum number: 10 registered and paid by September 17

Yes, they are "real" flowers and foliage, but they have been treated to last longer than most cut flowers. You read about it in the July/August 2011 issue of *California Garden* (Aenne Carver, "Everlasting Flowers: Dried Today and Endearing for Tomorrow"). This class offers practice in preparing your own lasting arrangements with various techniques for successfully preserving flowers and foliage.

Instructor: Barbara P. Clark is the owner of Gardening Seed to Vase and teaches floral design for San Diego OASIS and the San Diego Floral Association. She is a member of SDFA, Point Loma Garden Club and the San Diego Horticultural Society.

Multiplying Without the Math

Date: October 20

Time: 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Cost: \$20 (\$15 SDFA members)

Minimum number: 10 registered and paid by October 15

In the world of plants, "multiplying" means propagation or increasing the numbers of a given plant. You will learn how to increase your plant stock at very little cost. We will discuss various aspects of vegetative propagation for outdoor and indoor plants. You will take home a free already propagated plant.

Instructor: Dale Rekus is a Master Gardener and a member of SDFA and Point Loma Garden Club.

About these two classes:

Location: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego. Call the Floral Association office at 619-232-5762 or go to www.sdflloral.org for class information.

Register & Payment: Online at www.sdflloral.org or print out the registration form and mail with your check to: San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado, #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684.

Cancellations: Classes lacking a minimum number of registrants are cancelled at least two days before the class meeting. Notification is made by phone or email and the fee is refunded.

Refunds: Fees are non-refundable except for a medical emergency, jury duty, or when insufficient registration results in a class cancellation.

MOVING?

Please let us know.

Help us keep membership costs down by informing us of your new address promptly. Fax it to us at 619-232-5762 or mail it to:

SDFA, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684.

Changes of address can also be submitted by email to membership@sdflloral.org.

E-MAIL ADDRESS REQUEST

Presently the SDFA is distributing its newsletter through the US mail. This distribution has become very costly to our organization. Please help to reduce the cost of newsletter distribution by sending us your e-mail address so that you can receive the newsletter via email.

Please forward your email address to: vp.membership@gmail.com

What's Old is New in Contemporary Floral Design

Eco-Friendly Natural Grids and Armatures Are Replacing Floral Foam

By Diane Citrowske, AIFD

What would floral designers do without “ubiquitous floral foam”? Since its inception in the mid 1950s, green saturated floral foam revolutionized the business of floristry. By enabling designers to make flower arrangements quickly, and for commercial florists, more profitably, it became the “mechanic” of choice to hold flowers in place.

Enter the age of eco-consciousness, and the problem with using non-biodegradable products. Floral foam is made from petro-chemicals and does not biodegrade, even when reduced to the smallest particle. Many floral designers, seeking to minimize byproducts that end up in landfills, are returning to the practices of floristry before foam. In Europe, new trends of old technique are being resurrected: organic grids and armature structures that hold flowers in place, and also add to the overall beauty of a floral arrangement as sculpture.

To define some basic terminology: A *grid* is a structure that is placed on top of, or inside, a container that is too wide at the rim to hold flowers in place. The grid minimizes the opening of the vase or bowl by weaving materials together so flowers are held in place

by the smaller openings of the grid. This is perfect for delicate flowers like roses, freesia, ranunculus and hydrangea. Extend the grid upwards with branches or bamboo, to construct an *armature* that is appropriate for taller, stronger stems like ginger, gladiolus and sunflowers. The structures can be made from anything that can be bound together and is strong enough to hold the stems selected for design.

At the San Diego Floral Association summer meeting (June 2011), I shared some grid and armature designs. The materials varied from dogwood branches and grapevine balls to recycled lids from mason jars bound with galvanized wire on silver bamboo. Fresh curly willow, stripped of bark, remains white when dried, and makes an elegant, organic structure.

This artistry of floral design is enhanced by reusable frame works, skill of technique and the overall sensitivity to sustainable mechanics for floral design.

—Diane L. Citrowske, AIFD, is a freelance floral designer and instructor at the Ornamental Horticulture Department, Cuyamaca Community College and with UCSD Extension.



Photos: Diane Citrowske

Trees of Balboa Park:

Mexican Palo Verde

(*Parkinsonia aculeata*)



Photo: Rachel Cobb

This fast growing tree [also known as Jerusalem thorn] will reach 20-30 feet in height and almost as wide. The tree does not have dense foliage, but is open and airy. The bark is yellow-green and many branches have thorns.

The twice-compound leaves are 6-9 inches long with tiny leaflets. The leaves will drop in the winter for several months and also during periods of drought. The yellow flowers are fragrant and ½ inch in diameter. One or more petals may have red markings. The flowers form 3-6 inch long clusters.

The long blooming season starts as soon as the temperature warms up and continues into late fall. The peak bloom is summer, but intermittent blooming occurs throughout the year. Seed pods form after flowering. The brown bean-type pods are 3-6 inches long and contain hard seeds.

Several mature trees are growing in the Desert Garden. Younger trees are growing at the entrance of the Balboa Park Club.

Excerpted from Trees and Gardens of Balboa Park (2001; \$25) and reprinted with permission from Kathy Pulplava, Paul Sirois, the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department and Tecolote Publications.

SDFA Honors Four Students With Roland & Ethel Hoyt Scholarships

The San Diego Floral Association presented its 2011 scholarships to four local horticulture students. Each received \$400.

Lisa Jaquinto is studying floral design at Southwestern Community College. A general interest in the arts and materials with color and texture led her to floral design studies and the desire to share the comforting influence of artfully arranged flowers. Alicia Ximena Maldonado is an architect enrolled in the Sustainable Landscape Practices and Landscape Design program at Southwestern. She worked on the James Hubble "Pearl of the Pacific" installation at Shelter Island and hopes to create landscape designs that "enable emotion" and evoke the feeling of "walking into a painting."

Cuyamaca Community College honorees are floral design student Belquees Omar (no biographical information available) and nursery technologies enrollee Steven Zampanti, a newly arrived San Diegan who works as a restaurant kitchen manager. He values the opportunity to get "hands-on experience in the professional environment" of Cuyamaca's large training gardens. At home he has created a container garden in a small space, producing tomatoes, squash, spinach and basil for his own home-cooked "culinary masterpieces."

The Floral Association scholarships further the organization's educational mission and honor Roland and Ethel Hoyt who were active members of the San Diego Floral Association for many years. A generous memorial gift from their sons helps to support the Floral Association scholarship fund.

Roland Hoyt, a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, lived and worked in San Diego until his death in 1968. Landscape designs for the Salk Institute, Mission Bay Park and Presidio Park are among his important projects. He served as editor of *California Garden* and authored a classic reference book, *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions*. Ethel Hoyt was a talented home gardener and floral arranger. She encouraged education in floral design and helped establish the Floral Association's Flower Arrangers Guild. Ethel Hoyt was one of the first nationally accredited flower show judges.

—Bonnie Gebhardt and Nancy Carol Carter

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Tip 5: It'll Be There Tomorrow

This tip comes indirectly from my good friend Casey Sparrow, who grew up on a ranch. Whenever I would wail that I had so much to do in any given day, he would always say, "I bet it'll still be there tomorrow if you don't do it all today." If you have a big task in the garden, break it into smaller bits, and don't feel that they all must be done in one session. The earth moves in its own rhythm; very little is done in a thunderclap of time. Over days or weeks, crops and flowers sprout and mature, and so it is with our garden tasks. Give yourself time to do them so they don't overly tax the body. And give yourself time to enjoy your garden, too.

—Kathy Jones is a retired professor in exercise and wellness. A San Diego Master Gardener for 7 years, she is also a graphic artist and copy writer for local clubs and businesses. She is past president of the Mission Hills Garden Club and the Mission Hills Town Council. She has spent the last six years renovating her own 100-year-old garden to incorporate more drought-tolerant plants.



Photo: Kay Harty

Bonita Group Captures SDFA's County Fair

San Diego's County Fair drew record attendance this year and San Diego Floral Association was there. The Association staffed a booth in the O'Brien building (thanks to many volunteers) and presented its named award in the Landscape Garden and Agriculture Display Contest. The 2011 San Diego Floral Association Award for the best landscape entry by a non-commercial, non-professional person or group went to the Bonita Organic Garden Club whose "Race to the Fair" themed display made a special appeal to young fair visitors about healthy foods.

—Nancy Carol Carter


Hats Off: SDFA Entry Inspired by Logo

All the flowers depicted in the Floral Association's colorful logo were arranged on the outsized hat designed and modeled by Lucy Kramer for the 2011 "Hats Off to San Diego" competition. A parade of original hat designs is part of the annual fund-raising luncheon sponsored by the philanthropic group, Gold Diggers, which this year is supporting Just in Time for Foster Youth and ARTS: A Reason to Survive. Kramer is SDFA Vice President for Membership and is active in the Association's Guild of Floral Designers.

—Nancy Carol Carter

California Garden Author Receives Two Awards

Meredith French, a regular contributor to California Garden, recently was awarded first place for her article entitled, "Fruits of the Season—Persimmons and Pomegranates Bring Bold Colors and Flavors to the Holiday Scene," published in the Nov.-Dec. 2010 issue. The Publications Award (Article by an Individual-Class B, Horticulture) was presented by California Garden Clubs, Inc. at the Palomar District meeting on June 13 in Vista. The article also placed third for the Pacific Region of Western States/ National Garden Clubs, Inc. Both awards were presented concurrently. *—Nancy Carol Carter*



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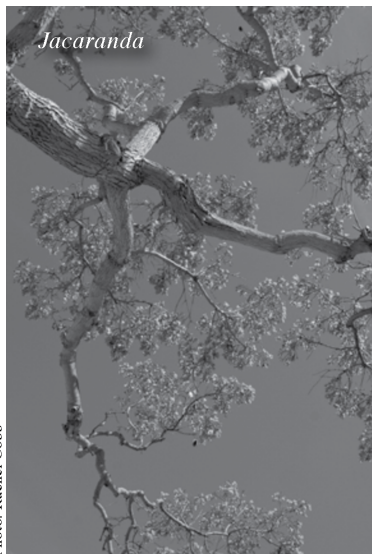


Photo: Rachel Cobb

Did You Know...?

You can get a free street tree planted in front of your house.

San Diego city residents may apply for one or more free trees by filling out a form found on the San Diego Urban Corps website (www.urbandcorpssd.org). Applicants must agree to water and care for the tree. The Urban Corp will evaluate the site and plant the tree in a public right-of-way or at the curb in front of the house. Tree choices include crape myrtle, Hong Kong orchid, Chinese flame tree, jacaranda, gold medallion and others. For more information call the Urban Corps at 619-235-6884. Those outside the city of San Diego may find their city offers a similar service or assistance in planting and maintaining street trees.

– Nancy Carol Carter

Save the Date . . .

Celebrate Kate Sessions' Birthday on Saturday, Nov. 12, 2011, at Marston House and Gardens, Balboa Park. San Diego Floral Association is joined by Friends of Balboa Park and Save Our Heritage Organisation in sponsoring this event. Katherine Olivia Sessions was born Nov. 8, 1857, and is remembered for her influential horticultural work in Southern California and as "The Mother of Balboa Park." She was a founding member of the San Diego Floral Association and a stalwart contributor to *California Garden* until shortly before her death in 1940.



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Upcoming Meetings:

Sept. 12: Backyard Orchards

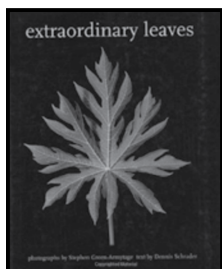
Tom Spellman, of Dave Wilson Nursery, will discuss best practices for increasing the year-round productivity of home fruit orchards. Learn valuable planting and training techniques, plus much more. Members free, non-members \$10.

Oct. 10: The Louse that Conquered Napoleon's Army & Other Insect Monstrosities

Enjoy the always-fascinating Amy Stewart as she talks about the insects in her newest book, *Wicked Bugs*, a "darkly comical look at the sinister side of our relationship with the natural world." Members free, non-members \$10.

Info: sdhortsoc.org or (619) 296-9215

Reviews



Extraordinary Leaves

By Dennis Schrader and
Stephen Green-Armytage

Firefly Books
\$45 (Hardcover); 272 pages

What do you get when you pair a nature photographer and a horticulturalist? In *Extraordinary Leaves*, you get an interesting book profiling nature's sometimes overlooked superstars, leaves.

At first glance, the book appears to be a standard coffee table book, heavy on pictures and light on interesting prose. Indeed, there are 225 color photographs included. But, actually sitting down with the book reveals a surprising secret, as author and horticulturalist Dennis Schrader loads each short plant profile with enough history and science to surprise even the most well-informed gardener. Detailing when certain plants were first mass-produced and profiling how some plants are hybridized, there is plenty of information for both the casual and die-hard gardener.

Even with such plant history, the book's obvious focus is the photography. Photographer Stephen Green-Armytage selects a

wide variety of plants to photograph, concentrating on the color, texture, pattern and shape of such varied leaves as hellebore and artemisia. Unfortunately, while the leaves themselves are beautiful, the photographs are not as impressive as you might expect. Many of the leaves edges look heavily photo-shopped, and some images aren't as crisp as they could be.

There are some gems included, such as a picture of the silver sage (*Salvia argentea*) that looks almost like an animal's fur coat. However, some of the photograph's compositions may seem dated in a few years time. Despite some of the photograph's shortcomings, this is a wonderful book for anyone interested in the history, science and aesthetics of leaves. —Amy R. Wood



The Pruning Book

By Lee Reich

Taunton Press
\$21.95 (Paperback); 240 pages

This handsome volume with its many color photos and detailed diagrams is revised and updated from the author's first pruning book published more than 10 years ago. The revised edition is well organized, offering detailed descriptions of the many types of pruning. There are many reasons to prune it turns out. Gardeners prune for vigor, size, and for overall beauty. Using proper tools to prune is an important factor. Not only should the pruning tools be sharp and effective, but they should also be comfortable in the hand. In addition to descriptions of proper pruning techniques, this book explains how various plants respond to different types of pruning.

A major section of the book is devoted to descriptions of various types of plants, from trees to houseplants, and the ways they should be pruned. Each listing includes a Bare Bones Sidebar that offers the botanical and common name, as well as general pruning advice for each plant. The sidebars are straightforward and easy to understand, especially when compared to the sketches also provided to illustrate various and complex pruning methods.

The final section of the book describes specialized pruning techniques such as pollarding and pleaching. The book also discusses techniques used to create and prune topiaries, bonsai and espaliers. A photograph of a beautiful hedge shaped as a whale is prominent in the beginning of the book. This photograph illustrates the author's appreciation of both the technique and creativity that go into pruning expertise.

—Marge Howard-Jones

A CALIFORNIAN'S GUIDE TO THE TREES AMONG US



by Matt Ritter
Paperback, 6x9
192 pages, \$18.95

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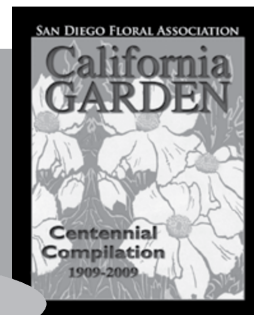
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Tree-mendous

California's Trees Are Fascinating,
Varied and Vital to Our Quality of Life

By Matt Ritter

Excerpted from A Californian's Guide to the Trees among Us
(Heyday, \$18.95). All rights reserved.

I have always been drawn to trees and believe that I am not alone in this sentiment. Growing up among the remnant stands of large valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) in a small interior valley of California's North Coast Range, before I ever considered myself a botanist, I knew there was something inspiring about trees. A magical quality surrounds a large or exotic tree. As I grew older and my interest in plants became more refined, I never escaped the spell cast on me by trees. ...



Photo: Matt Ritter

Angophora costata

We are blessed in most of California with a diverse and agreeable Mediterranean climate that creates a wide range of growing conditions for trees. The dry, practically frost-free areas of coastal San Diego, the warm and sunny Los Angeles Basin, the opulent and balmy gardens of Santa Barbara, the seasonally distinct, rich, alluvial plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and the foggy, windswept, sandy hills of San Francisco all favor certain tree species. California's populace, with its reverence for the outdoors and desire for greener cities, has taken advantage of these diverse growing conditions for over one hundred and fifty years.

Since the time when California's first nurseries were founded, in the Bay Area during the 1850s the state's residents have sought out novel and unknown trees from foreign lands. Many were tried, many failed, but a great number succeeded and now lavishly inhabit our streets, parks, and gardens. There are risks associated with the sustained introduction of exotic trees; unfortunately, some have succeeded all too well, invading California's wildlands, often to the detriment of our native flora. Be that as it may, the authors of *Trees of Santa Barbara* describe their city as an "outdoor conservatory for the display and conservation of an important element of the biotic wonder of our world." This same concept holds true for many of our cities.

There are approximately 350,000 species of plants in the world, and about 60,000 of these grow as trees. California is home to thousands of different species of ornamentally grown trees, most of these as isolated specimens in our many arboreta and botanical

Those who live in California need not travel to exotic places to see an eclectic mix of trees from all corners of the earth; one only need stroll down a local street and look up. California's agreeable climate and rich horticultural history have converged to populate our towns and cities with trees that reward those who notice them with vibrant color, bizarre shapes, unusual textures, and unexpected smells.

During my early adulthood, I dedicated many trips in California and beyond to finding impressive or strange trees—often to the dismay of less interested travel companions. It was on these trips that I came to appreciate the astounding diversity of trees in our state.

Besides an abundant array of native trees, California has park, garden, and street trees—our so-called urban forest—that are among the most splendid and varied in the world. These beautiful organisms ... are all around us, vital to our well-being and completely worthy of our praise and fascination.

Metropolitan landscapes are not easy places for trees, yet trees are extremely important to the quality of life of the humans around them. Trees are giving and forgiving. As they persevere, sometimes in the most adverse of conditions, they beautify our world. They muffle noise, create wildlife habitat, mitigate pollution, allow us to conserve energy, and make urban living healthier and more peaceful.

It is no wonder that city dwellers place such great value on their trees, which must endure in the face of root constriction and compaction, air pollution, interference from overhead wires, neglect, random acts of arboreal violence, and in most of California, six months without rain. The physical beauty of many of California's most charming cities is due, in no small part, to the well-tended trees lining their streets.



Elaeocarpus sylvestris

Photo: Matt Ritter



Photo: Matt Ritter

Six Undeservedly Rare Trees for Southern California

By Matt Ritter

These trees are rarely grown in Southern California, but do very well and should be more widely grown.

1. *Acacia pendula* - Weeping Myall

Plant family: Fabaceae

Native range: Eastern Australia

Synonym: *Acacia leucophylla*

Evergreen, Small (10-20 feet)

Upright narrow crown of weeping branchlets, silvery-blue leaves, and small yellow flowers. Slow growing and drought resistant.

2. *Angophora costata* - Rose Gum

Plant family: Myrtaceae

Native Range: Eastern Australia

Synonym: *Eucalyptus apocynifolia*

Evergreen, Large (taller than 40 feet)

Beautiful smooth pink to pale rust colored bark. Upright Eucalyptus-like form. Can eventually develop a large basal swelling.

3. *Elaeocarpus sylvestris* - Japanese Blueberry Tree

Plant family: Elaeocarpaceae

Native range: Japan and China

Synonym: *Elaeocarpus decipiens*

Evergreen, Small (10-20 feet)

Dense canopy of glossy, dark green foliage. Older leaves turn bright red before dropping. Small white flowers and blue-black fruit.

4. *Eucalyptus spathulata* - Swamp Mallet

Plant family: Myrtaceae

Native range: Southwest Australia

Evergreen, Medium (20-40 feet)

Beautiful, smooth coppery trunk. Willow-like olive colored foliage; not messy. Drought resistant.

5. *Melaleuca styphelioides* - Prickly-leaved Paperbark

Plant family: Myrtaceae

Native range: Eastern Australia

Evergreen, Large (taller than 40 feet)

Pendulous branches of small prickly leaves and tan-colored papery bark. Tolerates various growing conditions, long-lived, and produces little litter.

6. *Robinsonella cordata* - Blue Hibiscus Tree

Plant family: Malvaceae

Native range: Mexico and Guatemala

Partially deciduous, Medium (20-40 feet)

Slender crown. Gray bark; fuzzy heart-shaped leaves.

Profuse blooms of lavender-blue hibiscus-like flowers.

gardens. However, in many of California's municipalities, the same group of 150 or so species is widely planted, with exceptions primarily due to the frost tenderness of species only successfully grown in southern or coastal California. ...It is no accident that these trees are the most commonly encountered in California; they are here because they have earned the favor of nurserymen, city planners, or the general public. They may be beautiful, but they are also resilient and easy to grow.

It is not always because of their desirable traits that these species of trees are among the commonly cultivated. There are other reasons, often complicated, involving tradition, nostalgia for places from which many Californians have emigrated, historically common trade routes, similar climates, and, occasionally, the random and idiosyncratic interests of tree connoisseurs. Each of these commonly grown trees has a history and a story, and I have attempted to chronicle parts of those stories in the pages [of my book].

Trees embody the strength and beauty of the natural world. The rich and subtle connections that link humans and trees have undoubtedly existed since our primitive beginnings in arboreal habitats and the origin of human consciousness. Countless writers and thinkers have tried to interpret the obscure wisdom and ancestral nostalgia that trees seem to offer us. Trees provide a central theme in literature, art, pop culture, mythology and religion.

In many cultures, trees have come to symbolize community, fertility, life, and the interdependence of the natural world. In cities, trees are often poignantly contrasted with stark buildings, sidewalks, streets, and gutters, silently reminding us of lost connections with nature and our longing for a time prior to our taming and civilization. They are a gift, many planted by

predecessors long past; as we begin to value them more, we will protect and care for them and continue to plant new ones for future generations.

[Reading about trees] is a poor substitute at best for experiencing these wonderful organisms directly and personally. Walk among the trees in your neighborhood. Watch them change throughout the year, place a hand on the bark, feel the leaves, and smell the flowers. Pay close attention to them, fraternize with them, commune with them, and most importantly, appreciate them. The time spent learning, watching, and experiencing these wondrous organisms will be well worth the effort.

—Matt Ritter grew up in rural Mendocino County. He earned a Ph.D. in plant developmental biology at UC San Diego and currently is a botany professor at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. He studies trees that escape cultivation, particularly eucalyptus, and has authored a number of scientific papers and book contributions.



Eucalyptus spathulata

Melaleuca styphelioides

California Native Trees for Urban Landscapes

Adapted to the region, these trees fit into gardens beautifully

By Greg Rubin

While there are many popular native flowers and shrubs used in landscaping, the singular California trees that everyone knows are generally the giants of the back country, massive oaks or beautiful, windswept Torrey pines. Yet the California Floristic Province encompasses hundreds of species of trees. Whether they are small or large, deciduous or evergreen, there are California native trees available for just about every landscape situation. Because California is a state full of diverse climates and ecologies, it is important to select the right tree for the right situation. This article touches on just a few of the many excellent options, focusing on smaller trees appropriate for urban lots.

Numerous native trees are suitable for patio and street trees. These plants are usually under about 30 feet in height and would be perfectly suitable for a typical residential space. Most have non-invasive roots, so they can be planted without the fear of future disruption of hardscape features. In addition to being beautiful plants, they are well adapted to the region, having grown up here!

Below are some native trees to seek out and consider.

Deciduous Trees

Deciduous trees lose their leaves for part of the year, usually winter. Because of this, deciduous trees are nature's air conditioners. They allow for sunny exposure during the winter months and humidified shade during the summer.

Popular in dry conditions with hot summers, the lovely multi-trunked desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) is easy to grow and reaches mature height fairly quickly. It has been hybridized to promote large, colorful flowers. The narrow leaves are willow-like, but it barely sips water and tolerates a wide range of soils and locations. A great hybrid of this native and a Midwestern tree, *Catalpa bignonioides*, is the *Chitalpa tashkentensis*. It is the better of the two species with beautiful flowers, wider leaves and a single trunk, but still loves the heat.

The elderberries (*Sambucus mexicana* and *S. caerulea*) are large shrubs that are easily pruned up to be small trees. *S. mexicana* typically grows at lower elevations or closer to the coast, whereas *S. caerulea* typically grows at high elevation. While elderberries grow very quickly (eight to ten feet a year) they are best planted away from structures and patios because they are a bit messy and



Photo: Rachel Cobb

Desert Willow

have aggressive roots. The lovely flowers and berries attract many birds and butterflies.

Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) is an extraordinarily beautiful and useful multi-trunked tree that typically is less than 15 feet tall. It is a vase-shaped plant with silver saw-tooth patterned branches that becomes a beautiful silhouette when bare in winter. The tree bursts into flower in late winter/early spring before leafing out. The attractive silver branches are then tightly covered with beautiful garlands of pea-shaped flowers that may vary from white to deep magenta and purple. These lovely blossoms are also edible, and can be used to decorate a salad. The pea-shaped seed pods are typically magenta and hang like ornaments as the tree leafs out. This is an incredibly tough, easy to grow tree for most landscape situations.

Representatives of a lovely, delicate leaved genus that many do not recognize as being native are the small maples native to Northern California. The vine maple (*Acer circinatum*) has reddish bark and beautiful white flowers with red sepals. In cooler conditions, it often displays fall color but needs to grow in cool, moist shade. The California maples are particularly useful for those creating a Japanese garden. Use with caution in inland gardens.

Evergreen Trees

In much of the country, evergreen is used synonymously with conifer. While California has a number of beautiful small pines, many other full-leaved species hold their leaves throughout the year. Since these small trees are evergreen, they provide shade all year long.

Many of the small evergreen trees are also classified as large shrubs, but they possess strong branching character making them very suitable as small trees. Because they do not drop leaves, most are automatically viable as patio and street trees, although berry drop may be an issue. Be aware that although they do not have a specific seasonal leaf drop, they will shed some foliage throughout the year.

Who could not love the three- to five-inch bright, rich, glossy leaves of the Catalina cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia* ssp. *lyonii*)? This well behaved small tree can also be used as a screening hedge, but looks lovely pruned up to tree form. It requires very little maintenance. Catalina cherry is a low water plant but is adaptable and will tolerate higher levels of moisture. Springtime clothes it in racemes of creamy white flowers. Summer brings bright red, berry-like fruits that are edible, but you'll have to share with the many native birds that flock to feed on them. The Catalina cherry is easy to grow and will self sow.

Gradually, more people are becoming aware of the beauty and diversity of California lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.). Not many think about California lilac as a landscape tree but there are several that can grow to 20 feet or more. The best known and most available is *Ceanothus* 'Ray Hartman', a hybrid between *C. arboreus* and *C. griseus*. This is an old, very reliable variety with a large range of soil tolerance. It can grow near the coast or inland. In spring, it is covered in brilliant blue flowers with pink buds. It can reach mature size in just three to five years.

Toyon (aka California holly, California Christmas berry) is another iconic California plant. This easy, outstanding plant has been utilized in all manner of applications, such as a large screening shrub, small tree, or even topiary. *Heteromeles arbutifolia* possesses enviable features like being covered in white flowers during spring, then bursting into brilliance during the Christmas holidays as it adorns itself in those red, holly-like berries. Bougainvilleas have nothing on this plant in many years. Although in most gardens it falls in the 12 to 20 foot range, toyon can attain large size with age.

—Greg Rubin, owner of California's Own Native Landscape Design, has been planting native landscapes for over 25 years. He is currently working on a book about California native plant landscaping with Lucy Warren, the former executive editor of California Garden. Look for it from Timber Press in spring 2012.

Toyon

Growing GROUNDS

Dashed Dreams

Why Cords of Eucalyptus Didn't Turn Into Cords of Money

By John Blocker

Great groves of eucalyptus trees were planted in San Diego during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to be harvested for wood. Their value as an economic crop was either short-lived or a failure, but the groves survived and their beauty is now prized by the communities that grew up around them.

In 1853, three years after California became a state, clipper ship captain Robert H. Waterman retired to Solano County. His former first mate brought him a bag of eucalyptus seeds from Australia. Waterman planted the seeds along the roads of Fairfield and Cordelia, towns he founded. These trees are credited with being the first eucalyptus planted in California.

By 1856, nurserymen in the San Francisco Bay area sold 14 varieties of eucalyptus. Since then eucalyptus have been planted as shade trees in parks, along streets in cities, and beside farm houses in the countryside. Farmers utilized them as windbreaks. One need only drive through the more temperate regions of the state to see the popularity of these trees.

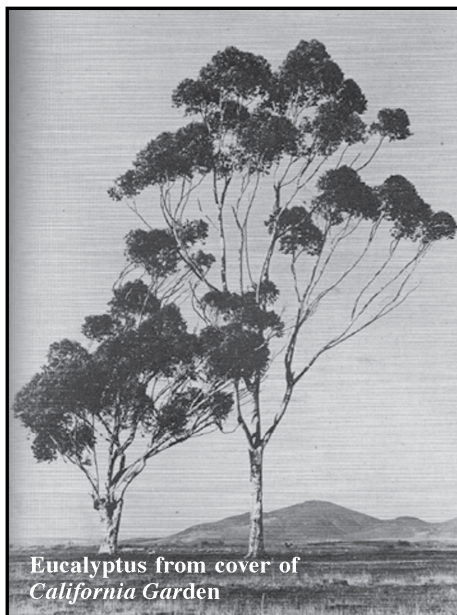
The need for fuel and lumber grew in California with population growth. In 1871 Robert E. C. Stearns for the California Academy of Science wrote, "When we consider the fact of the great number of farms in California that are nearly or wholly destitute of wood, and the great and continuous expense entailed by our system of fencing, the importance to the farmer of dedicating a portion of his land to the cultivation of forest trees, from which he can obtain fuel and fencing materials is too palpable to admit of debate"

The Blue Gum Miracle

Stearns urged farmers to plant *Eucalyptus globulus*, the blue gum tree from Southeastern Australia, to help satisfy California's need for fuel and lumber. Blue gums grow up to 20 feet per year and can reach 200 feet tall. Timber crops can be harvested every seven years.

Forest land covered less than one percent of San Diego County in 1871. Until the beginning of the next century, eucalyptus trees would be planted in San Diego for fuel and for lumber intended for many uses, including ship hulls. Potash also could be made from eucalyptus. Potash is made by leaching wood ash and boiling down the residue in large iron pots. Potash was used in making many products, including ceramics, glass and soaps.

Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, the nineteenth century's recognized world-expert on the eucalyptus, said the blue gum "contained a larger proportion of potash than the elm or maple, which are the trees most esteemed for the purpose in America. The yield from the latter trees is estimated at 10 per cent of the ashes, while that from the eucalyptus is 21 per cent."



By 1875 founders of National City, Frank Kimball and his brother Warren had already planted eucalyptus. In 1882 they used eucalyptus to fire kilns to make bricks for a train station, anticipating the arrival in National City of the railroad they would bring from the East Coast. In 1884 through 1885, Warren planted thousands more eucalyptus along the Sweetwater River as well as along the proposed railroad right of ways. He planned to use the wood for fuel for locomotives as well as for railroad ties.

During the last half of the nineteenth century, eucalyptus trees were touted for an array of uses. Dyes and perfumes can be made from the oils. The oils also were advertized as cures for many diseases, including malaria and diphtheria. Growers planted eucalyptus next to their crops to eradicate pests such as phylloxera, an aphid-like insect inflicting major damage to grapes at the time.

Harvesting of eucalyptus waned when a cheaper source of potassium mined in Germany abolished the potash market. Additionally, metal replaced wood for ship hulls and coal and petroleum replaced wood as the fuel of choice. Most medicinal claims for eucalyptus proved to be untrue and cheaper alternatives to eucalyptus oils became available.



San Diego's Historic Groves

A resurgence of planting occurred in 1906 when the Santa Fe Railroad purchased the San Dieguito Rancho to grow the trees for railroad ties. They needed ties by the millions for their expanding transportation system. Over the next few years, they planted three million trees on 8,800 acres of the rancho.

In 1908 F. P. Hosp in a paper read at the California Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention in Riverside, plugged the blue gum tree: "*Eucalyptus globulus*, or blue gum, is said to be the fastest growing tree in the world. Now, how is it that all or most of the hills in California are lying bare and idle and treeless? It is only of late, since a great railroad corporation has shown by its enterprise and faith in timber growing that the public is waking up and taking an interest in this vast and highly profitable industry." He promised again, as had been done in the previous century, that cords of eucalyptus could be turned into cords of money. In 1908 Hosp formed a corporation and bought 219 acres near what is now the intersection of the I-5 and Highway 78. He planted 40,000 trees.

In 1910 unemployment was high in Southern California. The City of San Diego had recently abolished the use of its rock pile as a make-work program for prisoners. The city hired Max Watson, the 23 year old son of a Unitarian minister, to oversee a penal farm on unused land on Torrey Mesa.

Watson advertised he would pay 50 cents a day and room and board to persons willing to do an honest day's work. While the camp operated, more than 400 prisoners and destitute men worked at the site. Newspapers referred to the farm as Watson's Hobo Camp.

Watson's workers mostly planted subsistence crops. Hoping to make a profit for the city, Watson directed his workers to plant more than 300,000 *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* or sugar gums on Torrey Mesa.

In 1910 E. W. Scripps appointed Chauncy Jerabek – later City of San Diego's Parks Director and writer for *California Garden* – to be head gardener of his Miramar Ranch. Jerabek directed the planting of thousands of eucalyptus on the ranch, although about 60 percent of the plantation had been set in the ground before he arrived.

These groves, all planted to supply ties to the railroad, were financial failures. The eucalyptus wood was too brittle to hold a spike. However, these eucalyptus groves grew into some of San Diego's most iconic landscapes.

The Hosp grove became so beloved by the residents of the City of Carlsbad that they approved a measure in 1986 to buy 53 acres of the old plantation for parkland. The eucalyptus grove on Torrey Mesa became the site of the University of California at San Diego, now considered one of the most beautiful campuses in the UC system. The City of San Diego neighborhood of Scripps Ranch is renowned for its eucalyptus grove, the same grove planted on the Miramar Ranch by Chauncy Jerabek. The San Dieguito Rancho is now known as Rancho Santa Fe. One of the wealthiest communities in the world arose amid the railroad's failed eucalyptus plantation.

—John Blocker worked with the agricultural industry in San Diego and has attended garden conferences and viewed gardens around the world during the past 20 years. From 1998 to 2008, he was on the board of the California Garden and Landscape History Society.

Resources:

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ROOTS

Profiles in Horticultural History

By Nancy Carol Carter

Chauncy Irving Jerabek

Chauncy Jerabek turned down his father's offer of a half share in the family nursery business because he wanted to see the world. Postcards from an uncle working in San Diego were an irresistible lure to lands beyond Peoria, Illinois. Jerabek heard about strange plants and unusual scenery and the abundance of oranges—a Christmas stocking treat that he enjoyed just once each year in Illinois.

When bargain railway fares to California were offered in the spring of 1911, the adventuresome 21-year-old made his break. He stayed with his uncle upon arriving in San Diego and, while eating his fill of oranges and fresh figs, looked for work of the only kind he knew and loved.

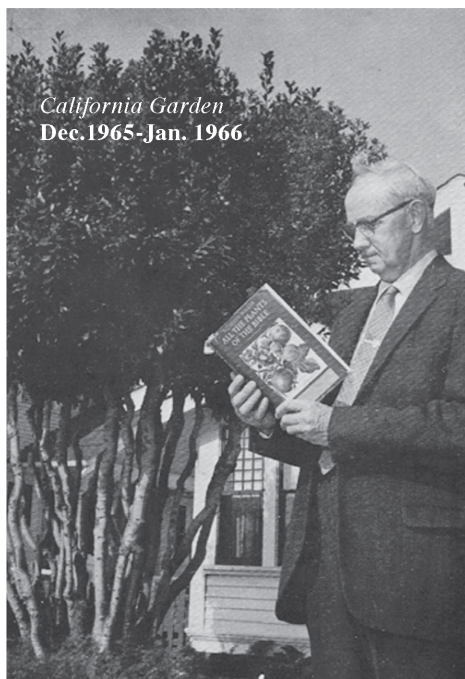
A neighbor told him about the Kate O. Sessions Nursery, located by this date in Mission Hills, at the end of the streetcar line. The 55-year old Sessions and the young Jerabek made an instant connection with each other. Their love of growing things and equally strong commitment to informed and intelligent work in horticulture was the basis of a lasting bond. Jerabek frequently spent Sunday afternoons at her house, learning about local plants and the exotic imports Sessions liked to grow. He was a friend and admirer of Sessions for the remaining 30 years of her life.

Planting Scripps Ranch

Kate Sessions did not need an extra worker, but she recognized this newcomer's potential. She arranged an interview for him at the E. W. Scripps Miramar Ranch and provided a letter of introduction.

Years later, Jerabek recalled the hours-long ride on the ranch supplies wagon that took him from central San Diego, down the Sixth Street grade into Mission Valley, up the steep and winding Murray Canyon grade and across an empty chaparral mesa to the ranch. He was hired as the head gardener and spent six and a half years working for E. W. Scripps.

Jerabek tended scores of roses planted around the ranch house and large lawns and flower beds. More memorably, he propagated and planted trees—thousands of them. Scripps Ranch acquired its eucalyptus forests during these years, as Jerabek carried out his employer's instructions to clear chaparral and plant the trees 12 feet apart. He also propagated and planted hundreds of Aleppo pines, worked with familiar fruit trees and learned to care for the



many acres of citrus at the ranch.

During his years at Miramar Ranch, Jerabek served as the post master and found a wife. The post office was the first home he shared with his bride, the teacher at the local one-room schoolhouse.

The San Diego Tree Man

When he decided to leave Miramar Ranch, Jerabek again profited from the helpful intervention of Kate Sessions. She suggested him for a city job. Her support was reinforced by a favorable recommendation from E. W. Scripps and Jerabek was hired by the San Diego city parks department. The job provided him with a house on the grounds of Balboa Park.

Jerabek worked in all the city parks, planting many trees and completing important landscaping and planting projects in Old Town and at La Jolla Cove. Above all, however, his 38 years with the city parks were marked by his extraordinary ability to coax new trees into existence. "Flowers seem to run in my blood," he once said, but he also was a highly successful propagator of trees. He spent much of his working life at the Balboa Park nursery raising the thousands of trees needed by the city and its parks. "Trees don't change much," he once observed, "I guess that's why I love them so."

His skill was put to a special test after an historic botanical discovery in the 1940s. The Dawn redwood tree (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), thought to be long extinct, was found growing in a remote area of China. Seeds of the ancient species were collected and brought to the United States in 1948 where they were distributed to various institutions, including the San Diego Museum of Natural History. The museum director delivered his allocation of three rare seeds to the city nursery and asked Jerabek to raise a Dawn redwood tree. He obligingly raised three—each seed survived and produced a healthy sapling. These "living fossils" were the first Dawn redwoods planted in San Diego.

After retiring from the parks department in 1956, Jerabek continued the Balboa Park tree walks he conducted under the joint sponsorship of San Diego Floral Association and the San Diego Museum of Natural History. School and college groups, clubs and tourists joined the popular outings, which often included demonstrations of budding and grafting.

Jerabek started another project to help educate the public

about different tree species growing in this region. He surveyed neighborhoods for notable trees and produced lists of "50 trees worth seeing" for locations like Kensington, La Jolla and La Mesa. By this time he had long been known as "the Tree Man of San Diego."

The Remarkable Chauncy Jerabek

As soon as Chauncy Jerabek felt that he had something to share, he started writing for publication. He contributed 87 articles to *California Garden* over a 40 year period, publishing his first piece in 1929 and his last in 1970. He also was a gently entertaining speaker with a keen memory and countless stories. He spoke at the opening of the Casa del Prado building that is presently home to the San Diego Floral Association.

Jerabek's life and accomplishments represent a triumph over adversity. His formal education ended at age eight when he contracted poliomyelitis. He compensated for his lack of schooling by becoming a life-long reader. Likewise, he was a self-taught horticulturist and botanist who developed competence as a garden writer. He learned from his family business, his other jobs and from assiduous study in the fine botanical library he amassed over the years. He generously credited members of the San Diego Floral Association for contributing to his horticulture education by sharing their knowledge and expertise.

He always reserved special praise for Kate O. Sessions. "[There's nobody] here you could learn more from," he said. He honored Sessions by supporting her dream of a cactus and succulent garden in Balboa Park and personally planted the garden when it finally won approval.

Both a public park and an elementary school in the Scripps Ranch area of San Diego are named in honor of Chauncy Jerabek.

He attended the school dedication just two weeks before his death in 1978. Although he left Illinois to see the world, Jerabek had happily settled at his first stop, spending more than 65 years in San Diego. Remembered on the personal level for his self-effacing manner and sunny outlook, Jerabek began each day by reading his Bible and performing pushups. He reported that upon continuing his routine with a walk in Balboa Park, he never failed to think of his favorite song, "Oh, what a beautiful morning!"

—Nancy Carol Carter is a San Diego Floral Association volunteer with a special interest in horticultural history. She also is associate editor of this magazine.

Chauncy Irving Jerabek

Horticulturist, forester of Scripps Ranch,
the Tree Man of San Diego

Born: Ellendale, North Dakota;
January 10, 1890

Died: San Diego, California;
December 1, 1978

DIG DEEPER WITH:

Chauncy I. Jerabek, "My Early Days in San Diego County," *California Garden* 55:6 (December 1964-Jan. 1965), 6, 19-20.

Della Willien, "Chauncy I. Jerabek," *California Garden* 43:1 (Spring 1952), 5, 8.



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NOW IS THE TIME

Timely tips to keep your plants happy throughout September and October



AFRICAN VIOLETS

Barbara Conrad, Carlsbad African Violet Society

- Wash your hands and tools after grooming each plant to avoid spreading any unseen insects.
- Throw away old violet soil after repotting, the nutrients break down and are no longer helpful to the violet.
- Propagate new plants by putting cut leaves into an equal mixture of perlite and vermiculite to propagate. Hold these “mother” leaves almost vertical by propping up with plastic straws or toothpicks – the wooden ones rot quickly. This process takes two or three months.
- Create small greenhouses for your new plants with a plastic bag over the top of the pot secured with a rubber band. Cut a tiny hole for air circulation.



BEGONIAS

Doris Smith, Alfred D. Robinson Begonia Society

- Feed tuberous begonias in September, withhold water in October.
- Pinch back and give final feeding to begonias in October, unless you feed all year with a balanced fertilizer.
- Take cuttings and leaves for starting new plants.
- Water sparingly, do not allow begonias to dry out nor become too wet.



BONSAI

San Diego Bonsai Club

- Adjust watering schedule to the variable weather. Shallow pots may require watering as much as two or three times daily on hot, dry, windy days.
- Transplant wisteria if you want blossoms next spring.
- Repot quince, olives and podocarpus.
- Move deciduous trees to cool shaded areas so they won't sprout unwanted growth.
- Fertilize lightly or not at all in October, if you fertilized in September.
- Wait until spring for any major transplanting.

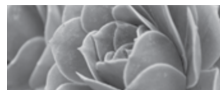


BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers, Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park

- Continue watering and cut down as weather cools off. When experiencing Santa Ana conditions, plants need to be watered frequently to avoid sunburn and hot wind damage.
- Check plants for scale. If pests are found, they can be treated with horticultural oil (also known as Sun Oil) according to directions on the label.

- Keep plants clean at all times by cutting off dead leaves and spent blossoms.
- To keep snails and slugs away, remove all debris from the plant area and spread wood ashes around it.



CACTUS and SUCCULENTS

Don and Laura Starr, The Grateful Shed

- As always, clean and groom your plants of desiccated leaves, dried flower stalks, and any other unwanted materials around the base of the plant. This keeps unwanted pests out and allows water to reach plants more efficiently.
- If you are propagating cuttings, now is a good time to plant those you see rooting. Remember to keep newly planted cuttings out of direct south facing sun, especially for those of us living inland.
- Fall is the time when summer growers are beginning to rest and winter growers (senecio, kalanchoe and aeoniums) are starting their active periods. We recommend not fertilizing plants right now but continue to supply water to all succulents. You should see your aeoniums begin to open up.
- Continue to water in the early morning hours to allow plants to absorb moisture all day and avoid attracting pests and rotting that can occur if they remain damp in the cooler overnight hours. If there is rain, check around the base of the plants to see if they need watering. REMEMBER, succulents in containers always need more water than those in the ground. Be sure the container bottoms don't sit in water.
- Keep fighting pests by being proactive and treating or removing bugs before they become an infestation. Many unwanted critters still find your succulents appealing for their moisture. This includes birds that can peck away at fresh leaves.



CAMELLIAS

Sharon Lee, San Diego Camellia Society

- Optionally fertilize monthly (September through January) with 0-10-10 for extra large buds.
- *Disbudding* is also optional. *Disbudding* is removing all but the largest bud where bud clusters exist. This process provides larger but fewer blooms. Some camellia aficionados remove all but one bud per bud cluster or branch to achieve the ultimate show-quality bloom.
- Keep your camellias watered and mulched. September and October can be very hot months. While camellias are not water-hungry, they don't like to dry out. Regular watering is the best practice. Inconsistent watering is a primary cause of bud drop during the blooming season.
- Be on the lookout for insects.
- Enjoy your Camellia sasanqua blooms. Although sasanqua blooms are typically smaller, they are very profuse. Many

flowers come in vibrant shades of pink. Spent petals form a beautiful pink carpet when they fall to the ground.

- Sasanquas begin blooming in September, and some bloom through the holidays, e.g. like Camellia Sasanqua 'Yuletide'. Other beautiful Sasanquas to look for are: 'Dazzler', 'Hana Jiman', 'Bonanza', 'Showa-na-sake' and 'Shishi Gashira'.



DAHLIAS

Dave Tooley, San Diego Dahlia Society

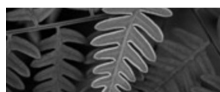
- Clean up old leaves and stalks.
- Spray to prevent mildew and spider mites.
- Maintain regular watering through October, then cut back gradually.
- Feed with potash to promote good root growth and to keep plants healthy during winter.



EPIPHYLLUMS

Phil Peck, San Diego Epiphyllum Society

- Protect plants from exposure to direct sunlight.
- Mist during warm spells; water to prevent soil from drying out.
- Keep stems clean and dust free.
- Protect new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to trellis.
- Check for snails and slugs. Add a few granules of snail bait at the base of the plant. Feed plants with a final feeding of balanced fertilizer before they become semi-dormant.



FERNS

Bob Halley, San Diego Fern Society

- Keep removing old fronds.
- Water frequently now because most ferns are in their peak growth cycle.
- Fertilize with half-strength, high-nitrogen liquid, or slow-release pellets.
- Spray for aphids, thrips and scale. Keep looking for snails and slugs. Use bait as needed.
- Watch for giant white fly. Treat by wiping off egg spirals.
- Collect and sow spores. New spores should be developing regularly.
- Protect your plants from the sun, very few ferns like full sun these hot days.



FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticultural Advisor, UC Cooperative Extension

- Continue periodic, thorough irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture until winter rains begin.
- Operate drip irrigation systems until we receive at least two inches of rain; this prevents salt injury.
- Prune out dead and severely damaged shoots of deciduous trees before foliage drops.

- Cover maturing grape clusters with paper bags (poke small holes for ventilation) to protect maturing fruit from yellow jackets and birds.
- Check on maturity of kiwi fruit. Maturity is measured by a change in seed color from white to brown or black. Pick large fruit first, and complete harvest before fruit softens.
- Check new "flush" growth on citrus for Asian citrus psyllid. Visit www.californiacitrusthreat.org for photos and information.



HERBS

John Noble, Coastal Sage Gardening

- Prune summer's dead growth off perennial herbs such as lavender and rosemary.
- Fertilize and amend all herb beds.
- Plant perennial herbs such as mints, French sorrel, Roman chamomile and comfrey.
- Dry golden ginkgo leaves for tea.
- Harvest rosehips and vitex berries.
- Bury saffron bulbs.



IRIS

Leon Vogel, San Diego/Imperial Counties Iris Society

- Complete your digging and replanting.
- Fertilize again, Iris plants in Southern California grow all winter.
- Plant any new iris you may have purchased. Be sure to label markers in waterproof ink.
- Keep weeds under control and check for aphids and white fly. Spray iris if necessary.
- Pull off and discard all dead leaves.



NATIVE PLANTS

John Noble, Coastal Sage Gardening

- Plan your native plant garden.
- Prepare the ground; clear leaves and overgrowth.
- Mulch any bare ground lightly especially hillsides.
- Plant species of Ceanothus, Salvia, Artemisia, Arctostaphylos, or Mimulus right before a storm is predicted. After the summer, the ground is baked dry – fill a hole with water and allow the hole to drain several times to hydrate soil before planting.
- Sow wildflower seeds of California poppies, Chinese houses, Goldfields and Lupines.

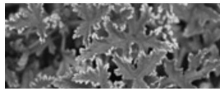


ORCHIDS

Christopher Croom, San Diego County Orchid Society

- Start moving your tender tropical orchids inside when the nocturnal temperature drops to 60-65 degrees (leave Phalaenopsis hybrids outside until the nighttime temperature drops to 55 degrees Fahrenheit to get them to rebloom).
- Start cutting back on water as the temperature cools.

- Look for spikes on the Phalaenopsis hybrids that you've left out all summer – move them inside when you see the new spikes.
- Water extra when we get Santa Ana conditions or other heat waves in early fall.
- Look for spikes emerging for many of the Mexican Laelia species and their hybrids.



PELARGONIUMS

Jim Zemick, San Diego Geranium Society

- Let your plants perform. Avoid unnecessary pruning or cutting.
- Continue cleaning plants by removing dead, older and/or damaged leaves. Be especially watchful for geranium rust.
- Continue a steady water cycle. Keep abreast of weather reports, and if hot weather is forecast, water before the heat sets in. Do not allow plants to totally dry out. Water in the early morning and/or early evenings for best results. Some geraniums will drop all blooms and their lower foliage if allowed to become too dry.
- Continue feeding with a good commercial fertilizer. Use at 1/3 to 1/2 of the label's recommended strength. Apply at two-week intervals. If it is over 80 degrees for several days stop fertilizing. Treat yellowed leaves with an iron supplement such as Ironite.
- Deadhead as soon as blooms pass their peak. The high heat may mark the end of the blooming cycle and deadheading promotes new growth and additional branching.
- Continue a pest prevention program. Budworms are at their peak now. Use a good systemic insecticide for best results. If you use a bio product such as Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), spray at least every seven days.
- If you are past the prevention stage and have a real pest infestation, then use a multipurpose product such as Immunox. Follow manufacturers' recommendations.
- Continue to protect plants from severe sun damage. Keep plants out of full sun. Protect larger pots by surrounding them with pots of shorter annuals. It may be beneficial when using plastic pots to place them in a second, empty, container of equal or larger size. This helps to insulate the primary pot and prevent root damage.
- Rotate plants to keep them well-shaped and covered with blooms.



PLUMERIAS

Frank Zotter, Southern California Plumeria Society

- Enjoy old and new varieties of blooms, as they are most prolific now. The more you pick, the more they produce.
- Water more often during Santa Ana conditions. It is a good idea to also spray the whole plant during very hot days. This spraying also strengthens the stems of pot-grown plumerias.
- Keep fertilizing once a month as suggested for growth periods.
- Make sure plants are staked. Plumeria tend to be top heavy. During Santa Ana winds, they fall easily and you may lose a branch you have been nurturing.

- You can stake with metal electrical conduits. Drive the conduit right through the pot into the soil for maximum stability.
- Remember plumeria love full sun and are very pest resistant. Except for root fungus, it is almost impossible to over water plants in pots. You don't need a moisture meter—instead use your finger.



ROSES

Roger English, San Diego Rose Society

- Water all roses deeply. September and October often include some of our hottest and driest days because of Santa Ana conditions. Imagine a cylinder three feet in diameter and one inch deep. That's how much water each rose needs three times per week. If there's a cool spell, you can get away with watering two times per week.
- Enjoy the final bloom cycle of hybrid tea roses in October. This is often one of the best cycles because the intense heat has given way to more moderate temperatures.
- Remove dust and grime weekly by spraying water vigorously on the entire rose bush. Roses love it; spider mites hate it.
- Plant roses that are in pots still waiting to go into the ground. By now, they will have developed a strong root ball and transplant easily into a prepared location. Remember, all roses need at least six hours of sunlight. Water roses well after planting.
- Stop fertilizing in the first two weeks of October. It is time to prepare your roses to go dormant in winter. Analyze how your roses have performed. Consider removing roses with frequent pest and disease problems, or those that have bloomed poorly. Replace troublesome roses with sturdier varieties during the bare root season. Let rose hips develop from fading blooms. With your hand, grasp all the spent petals and pull them off, leaving the calyx that becomes a rose hip.



VEGETABLES

**Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticulture Advisor,
UC Cooperative Extension**

- Remove and compost warm-season vegetables that have passed their prime production periods.
- Prepare the soil for planting cool-season vegetables by incorporating composted organic matter and a pre-plant fertilizer high in phosphorus. Begin planting cool-season vegetables: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, fava beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, peas, potatoes (white), spinach and turnips.
- Buy seeds of short-day onion hybrids (Grano, Granex), as well as garlic cloves to plant in November for bulb production next summer. Onion sets can be planted for a quick crop of green onions, but not for bulbs.
- Dig sweet potatoes before any danger of frost. Be careful not to bruise roots. Dry thoroughly (one or two weeks), wrap in newspaper and store close to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Fall For Apples

Low-Chill Varieties Blossom and Fruit in San Diego Gardens

By Aenne Carver

Signs of fall can be hard to come by in this “land of the endless summer.” However, apples (*Malus domestica*) are a welcome sign of autumn. Moreover, apple trees are a wonderful addition to the landscape with flowers in the spring followed by bold beautiful fruit. Nothing beats going into your garden, picking an apple, and savoring every crisp, juicy bite.

Besides tasting delicious, apples are loaded with rich nutrients, fiber and antioxidants. These properties, nutritionists agree, are key to good health and disease prevention. The adage, “an apple a day keeps the doctor away,” is a timeless prescription.

Apple Tales

Gardeners have heard the myths about not being able to grow apples in Southern California. Rumors circulate about apple trees being troublesome and that they may not even bear fruit in our climate. Investigate these falsehoods and celebrate, because many apple varieties thrive with simple care in San Diego.

The fiction that apples won’t fruit here stems from the truth that many apple trees need a certain amount of *chill time* to be productive. The term *chill time* refers to how long temperatures stay below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Certainly, many apple varieties do need long cold winters to flourish. On the other hand, there are plenty of tasty apple varieties that are *low chill* and suited for San Diego’s mild winters.

Apples have been cultivated since before written records existed. The history of the apple summons the legend of Johnny Appleseed. Surprisingly, the legend sprouted from a real person named John Chapman, who was born in Massachusetts in the early 1700s.

He decided to plant apple trees in the developing parts of the country, so as settlers moved west they could have something to eat as they put down roots. He carried sacks of apple seeds with him and planted orchards throughout what is now Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

Rough estimates are that Chapman planted enough trees to cover more than 100,000 miles. It is undisputed that he planted acres and acres of apples. By comparison, planting one apple tree sounds easy.

Get Growing

To grow this legendary fruit, most apple experts recommend ‘Anna’, an early fruiting apple, as the best variety for San Diego. ‘Dorsett Golden’, ‘Beverly Hills’, ‘Gordon’ and ‘Ein Shemer’ also are top performing apples in our climate. Many nurseries

now carry semi-dwarf and dwarf versions of these apple varieties. These petite trees are perfect for small spaces or containers.

The ideal planting time for apple trees is during their dormant period, particularly in the bare-root stage during winter or early spring.

First, choose a place where your apple tree will get full sun, and avoid planting where the drainage is bad. If your soil is awful, improve it by digging a big hole and removing at least one half of the soil. Then, mix your garden soil with 50 percent organic amendments, and or compost. Even if your soil is decent, newly transplanted trees benefit from organic amendments and compost mixed with the native soil.

If you are planting a bare root tree, soak its roots in water for at least six hours to re-hydrate them. Then, place the tree in the hole, being careful to spread out the roots. Fill the hole and settle the soil around the roots to remove any air pockets. Make a watering basin around the tree. Water your apple tree deeply at least twice a week. To get the water down to the roots, let a hose run slowly into the basin. After the tree is established, (a year in the ground is a good rule of thumb) you can stretch out watering times especially while the tree is dormant.

Keep in mind that newly transplanted apple trees require consistent moisture so the root system can develop. Inconsistently watered apple trees don’t produce much fruit and are susceptible to boring insects and diseases.

Apple trees should be fertilized regularly for good fruit production. One easy way to remember when to apply fertilizer is to aim for the start of each season, except for winter when the tree is dormant.

Apples are simple to grow, once you get a variety suited to our climate. Their requirements are very basic; they need plenty of sun, water, and occasional fertilizing. In return, gardeners get an easy-care, lovely, historic tree, and of course apples.

As Martin Luther, the German priest and scholar said, “Even if I knew that tomorrow the world would go to pieces, I would still plant my apple tree.” Get a tree soon and by next autumn you may be falling for your own apples.

—Aenne Carver is a Master Gardener, writer, and lecturer. She is also associate editor for this magazine. Visit her web site, www.thethriftygardener.com for a schedule of her talks and to view her gardening blog.



HELP WANTED:

Treeless Home seeks Homeless Tree

Unusual small trees expand the urban forest – and property values

By Robin Rivet

Before settling on a queen palm, or planting a root-bound *Ficus* from a pot in your living room, consider this: A really striking tree can increase property values 5 percent to as much as 20 percent and a rarity ups those percentages even more. In spite of this fact, when it comes to choosing trees, familiarity sells. It does take some perseverance and sleuthing to locate healthy, but less common species; but because some trees may live 100 years or more, it is definitely worth your trouble.

A word of caution: When you're out shopping, don't be swayed by what looks "pretty" in a nursery. Many healthy nursery trees often look a little wimpy. Seek out trees with one central, tapered leader, preferably un-staked. And nix pots with visibly coiled surface roots. Another rule of thumb: "The faster growing the tree, the smaller the specimen you should buy."

Think ahead about where and why you want a tree - flowers, form, fragrance or food? You should plant several if you can, but don't give trees a bad name by mistakenly crowding their potential mature size. Although large urban trees are preferable where space allows, many residents have only small yards, so think, "Right tree, right place." And don't forget that taller, columnar trees may fit better than shorter, spreading ones. If you seek a small scale tree, but want something more unusual than a crape myrtle or gold medallion, here are four pairs of interesting trees that will succeed in most of San Diego's microclimates.

Two with memorable fragrance are *Michelia champaca* and *Sophora secundiflora*.

Michelia champaca is narrow and upright - a robust, broadleaf evergreen with large, glossy, chartreuse leaves. Standing alone, this is a stunning tree, but as a bonus, its hidden and heavenly-perfumed flowers bloom intermittently all year. Originating in the Himalayas, it is surprisingly hardy, especially given its tropical appearance.

Sophora secundiflora or Texas mountain laurel is another hard-to-find evergreen, yet well worth seeking if you'd appreciate a small, shrubby tree with fragrant clusters of drooping, purple flowers, reminiscent of wisteria. It blooms from late winter into early spring, with equally attractive and lustrous green leaflets.



African Tulip

Photo: Robin Rivet

Another beautiful tree, but with a secret fruit is the cherimoya (*Annona cherimola*). This tree could easily have been included above, as the flowers that precede the succulent fruit are so intoxicatingly alluring that you'll want to linger near this tree during bloom season. Cherimoyas hail from the tropics, so they lose last year's leaves (although only briefly), just about the time most northern trees are setting new spring growth. You'll soon get used to this odd cycle because this is a handsome tree, with soft, velvety leaves and small stature. Plus, if you look for a named variety like 'Honeyhart', its sweet creamy fruit is unlike anything you've ever eaten, and it ripens around December, just in time for holiday season.

Although frequently grown as an ornamental tree in California, many cultures revere the Chinese date or jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*) as a prized fruit. This tree has it all, and for residents seeking double-duty trees, jujubes really ought to be planted more often. Not fussy about soil, they are deep rooted, drought tolerant, take heat and cold and are relatively pest-free. Jujubes have incredibly shiny bright-green leaves with parallel venation or veining that is quite distinctive. To top it off, many cultivars have sweet delicious fruits resembling small, crunchy, nutty-tasting apples. They can be eaten raw out of hand, or dried like dates. Seek out named varieties.

Weeping trees always seem to attract attention, but many grow pretty large. A small, graceful and unusual tree is the weeping myall (*Acacia pendula*). Unlike many acacias, this one grows fairly slowly. It is also aptly named, with long, silvery, gray-blue foliage that dangles for a pendulous effect. As it matures, the tree's silhouette makes a striking, focal point in a landscape. Another plus is that this tree thrives in warm, dry climates.

A much rarer weeping tree is the Jelecote pine (*Pinus patula*). Few people are familiar with this conifer, and that is a shame.



Michelia champaca

Photo: Robin Rivet



Photo: Robin Rivet

Eucalyptus torquata

Native to Mexico, this fast-growing species has foot-long, drooping needles that bestow unique, soft-textured character, especially for a pine. While somewhat larger than other species discussed here; it still tends to remain taller than wide, and would become a great conversation piece in a modest sized landscape.

Flowering trees can be compelling but fleeting, but some trees defy nature and bloom for long periods of time. One such tree is the coral gum (*Eucalyptus torquata*). Unfortunately, for many reasons, Californians seem to have developed a love/hate relationship with the whole genus. Those in the know realize there are over 800 species of eucalpts, and it is impossible not to adore some of them. This is a surprisingly diminutive eucalyptus and like many native Australian trees, it thrives in arid and sunny spots. Coral gum's native habitat is stony slopes with alkaline soils. Sound familiar? What really sells this tree is the nearly non-stop, and profuse, salmon colored, lantern-shaped flowers. Rich in nectar, they attract native wildlife.

Finally, if glory is your goal, the African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*) is a standout. For many weeks from mid to late summer, it sports an eye-popping floral display of blazing orange-red, cup-shaped flowers with yellow edges. Its limited climate range offers San Diego a unique wonder, and despite sensitivity to frost, it makes a wonderful accent tree, especially if protected from low-lying cold spots.

If you are considering planting a tree, but are not sure what to pick or where to find that perfect specimen; you are not alone. For many odd reasons including lack of county arboretum or public education on this subject, San Diego's urban forest is suffering. Don't buy an overly large, boxed specimen; don't plant the same tree as your neighbor; and make certain whoever plants your tree knows what they are doing.

For additional self-help advice on how to choose and plant better trees, go to UFEI (Urban Forest Ecosystem Institute) Web site at <http://selectree.calpoly.edu/>.

Unusual trees become legacies and landmarks. Plant one today.

– Robin Rivet is an ISA Certified Arborist and UCCE Master Gardener. She writes a column, "Trees Please," for the San Diego Horticultural Society newsletter.

Don't Plant a Pest – Alternatives to Invasive Garden Trees

California is a gardener's dream. Our mild climate allows us to have fantastic gardens, showcasing a wide variety of ornamental plants from all around the world. Unfortunately, some of these plants...have become serious invasive plants, threatening California's biodiversity and economy. That's because some of our garden plants don't stay in our garden; they jump the fence... and spread to natural areas.

The good news is that most garden plants behave perfectly well in their intended roles. By choosing suitable replacements for the few problem plants, we can save ourselves and our neighbors trouble and expense while helping to protect California's natural landscape from invasive plants.

Here are some trees to avoid and some suitable alternatives from a brochure by the California Invasive Plant Council. Reprinted by permission.

DO NOT PLANT

Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) – Pepper trees are not from California, they are from South America. Seeds are transported by birds and mammals into natural areas. The aggressive growth of peppers enables them to displace native trees and form dense thickets in natural areas. They also can take over your yard and become a maintenance nightmare. They produce undesirable suckering and sprout countless unwanted seedlings throughout any landscape.

Blue Gum and Red Gum Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus* and *E. camaldulensis*) – Grows aggressively, displacing surrounding native plants. Excessive leaf litter and shade eliminate understory plants. Fire departments throughout Southern California recommend against using eucalyptus trees for landscaping.

Also avoid: Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Bailey acacia (*Acacia baileyana*), Tamarisk species (*Tamarix* spp.) and Peruvian or 'California' pepper (*Schinus molle*).

TRY THESE TREES INSTEAD

Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) – A gorgeous evergreen tree or large shrub, grows 8-35 feet tall. It produces masses of beautiful white flowers and textured, strawberry-like fruits.

Chitalpa (x *Chitalpa tashkentensis*) – Chitalpa makes a great street tree with its compact size and beautiful white or pink showy flowers. It is drought tolerant and sterile; no messy seed pods. Grows 20-30 feet tall.

Fern Pine (*Podocarpus gracilior*) – Evergreen tree that grows 20-60 feet tall. Makes an excellent street tree or individual specimen in a park setting. One of the most pest-free trees, able to tolerate a variety of soil conditions and temperatures. Can also be used as a hedge or screen plant. Many species and varieties are available in nurseries.

Australian Willow (*Geijera parviflora*) – Evergreen tree that reaches 25-30 feet tall with 3-6-inch long narrow medium green colored leaves. Its main branches sweep up and out, while the smaller branches tend to hang down.

Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) – Evergreen tree that can reach 40 feet tall and 20 feet wide. Native to California; drought tolerant and attracts many birds and butterflies to your garden.

Catalina Ironwood and Fern-Leaved Catalina Ironwood (*Lyonothamnus floribundus* and *L. floribundus* ssp. *asplenifolius*) – Medium to large slender upright tree with glossy green leaves. Grows 30-60 feet tall.

Also try: California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) and Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*). An expanded list of alternatives can be viewed at www.cal-ipc.org.

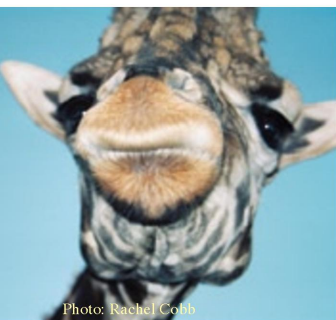


Photo: Rachel Cobb

Please Pass the Acacia: Trees as Food

The San Diego Zoo serves up leafy branches of acacia every day to dining giraffes, elands, takins, serow and gerenuks. The tapirs, okapi and forest buffalo spice up their acacia with

some ficus on the side.

Cuttings from 12 species of ficus also find their way to the zoo's elephants and are shipped to the Sumatran rhinos at the Cincinnati Zoo. Luckily, these are fast-growing trees because three tons of ficus cuttings are fed to San Diego Zoo animals every week. The zoo's supply of fresh greens is supplemented with browse from some outside sources.

Koalas munch contentedly on shoots from 34 varieties of eucalyptus and generously share the local bounty of this tree with their kinfolk in zoos all across the United States. Pandas are also one-dish eaters, but they pass up trees for their favorite grass, the bamboo.

Primates demand more variety in their diet, enjoying a rotating feast of leaves from the *Bauhinia*, *Bishofia*, *Eugenia*, *Grewia*, mulberry, *Tecoma* and tipu trees, as well as hibiscus cuttings and for the gorillas, fresh banana leaves. The zoo's least picky eaters are the elephants. Almost any tree cuttings are welcomed by these voracious giants.

The San Diego Zoo's beautiful landscape is one of its attractions, but the need to grow animal food has always been an important consideration in developing the plant collection. The zoo does not just prune its trees; expert staff members harvest from the plants every day to help provide an appropriate and healthy diet for the animals. For zoo residents, trees also provide a log to scratch or gnaw, a place to rest or hide, and fibers for nest-building. Enrichment for animal habitats can be accomplished as simply as inserting some intriguingly scented foliage. —Nancy Carol Carter



Photo: Robin Rived

Acacia pendula



Photo: John Beaudry

The Comfort of a Tree

By John Beaudry

My first favorite tree was a towering oak tree in the back yard of my childhood home. Its acorns, with the addition of sticks became peace pipes. I spent a great deal of reflective time under that tree. I recall a great sycamore when I was at college. Its limbs, branching low and winding their way horizontally for 60 feet or more, created a unique place for me. It must have been there since before the university itself. That tree always comforted me. I would often greet it with a gentle touch on my way to or from classes.

What is it that so strongly compels our affection for trees?

Trees provide us comfort. They can reduce the temperature under their canopy as much as 25 degrees. They save energy by cutting air-conditioning costs; they absorb greenhouse gasses and clean the air. Yet there is something far greater that trees do for us. They provide sanctuary for us, but also for myriad animals, insects, and microbes. Therefore, whenever we are near a tree, we are in the proximity of a community, a community in balance. On some level we sense this balance. We feel calmer, more centered.

When I need to slow down from my busy life and take a moment just for me, I sit under the canopy of a tree. I am quieted. I feel held. I feel gratitude. Won't you join me in a moment of relaxation under your own favorite tree?

—John Beaudry is a local garden designer, installer, and teacher, and a spiritual practitioner. He uses these skills to create garden sanctuaries with a sense of place and purpose intended to help people deepen their connection with nature. He is currently writing his first book: *Designing the Bungalow Garden: How to Create Gardens and Lives Rooted in Spirit*. www.beaudrydesign.com

San Diego's Urban Forest is in Trouble

A Conversation With Horticulturist Fausto Palafox

By Nancy Carol Carter

Fausto Palafox is a local nursery owner serving on the San Diego Community Forest Advisory Board. After seeing the possibilities of urban forestry elsewhere and educating himself on the aesthetic and economic benefits of a healthy urban forest, he has become an energetic advocate for tree planting. He believes that greater public awareness and stronger civic leadership can reverse the unfortunate loss of San Diego's tree canopy and strengthen the city's green infrastructure.

Q: When did you begin to take a special interest in San Diego's urban forest?

A: Shortly after I was asked to serve as the horticulturist on the Community Forest Advisory Board, I vacationed in South Africa. I heard about the transformation of the city of Johannesburg from a dusty mining town to a city with one of the world's largest urban forests. They have been planting trees there for more than 100 years and were planting thousands more in advance of hosting the World Cup soccer finals. They had everyone on board and civic leadership for the goal of bringing their urban forest count up to 10 million trees.

Around the same time, I learned that San Diego was going backward. A 2003 study showed that San Diego lost 27 percent of its tree cover from 1985 to 2002. A follow-up study in 2006 documented even more losses within the city limits due the Cedar Fire.

Q: What is the goal for tree planting in San Diego and who set that goal?

A: At this time, the city of San Diego does not have a goal for increasing its urban forest or a tree planting program. Most of the planting is being done by the Urban Corps, San Diego Gas & Electric, or small private groups. Financial problems have resulted in the elimination of urban forestry positions in the city, although Drew Potacki, an arborist, continues to work for the city and knows the issues.

Q: What is needed to turn around this situation in San Diego?

A: Public awareness is the most important factor. If people had a better understanding of the value of trees in the city and how a robust urban forest promotes health and can save millions in public funds they would be pressing political leaders to do more.

An example is in the expenditure of money to control storm water runoff. Millions of dollars are allocated to storm water construction projects, but almost nothing on planting trees, even though trees are one of the most cost effective ways of capturing rain water and preventing runoff.

Individual efforts to plant trees also are needed. Along with others from the Mission Hills Garden Club, I have helped organize the San Diego Urban Tree Club. It is encouraging everyone who drives a car to help off-set their carbon footprint by planting at

least one tree each year. Friends of Balboa Park has brought back Arbor Day and conducts public awareness programs on urban trees.

Q: In your opinion, what are the three worst choices for a San Diego street tree?

A: I cannot recommend any variety of ficus tree or the paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). Liquidambar trees have also fallen from favor. They tend to send up suckers and are hard to control.

Q: What are the three best choices for a San Diego street tree?

A: I always emphasize the idea of the right tree in the right spot. The size of the right-of-way (the space between the sidewalk and the street) varies in different neighborhoods. The city recognizes this by dividing its list of recommended trees by size. [The San Diego Street Tree Selection Guide is online at <http://www.sandiego.gov/street-div/pdf/treeguide.pdf>.]

In older parts of San Diego where the rights-of-way are narrower, I recommend Australian willow (*Geijera parvifolia*), Chinese tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), and the peppermint tree (*Agonis flexuosa*). —Nancy Carol Carter

The Value of Trees

\$3,720 – The value of a tree in the Southern California Coast Region, based on environmental and other benefits.

+ 1-10 percent - Increased resale value of a house with a tree in the front yard.

100 mature trees can:

- Remove 7 tons of carbon dioxide from the air
- Remove 328 pounds of other air pollutants
- Catch about 212,000 gallons of rainwater

Tree-filled neighborhoods have:

- Fewer reports of stress
- Lower domestic violence
- Better public safety
- Decreased use of medication
- Faster recovery from illnesses

Source: February 2011 Report by the USDA

Photo: Rachel Cobb

Planting Trees

By Gary W. Hickman and Pavel Svihra

From University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication 8046. Used by permission. Copyright The Regents of the University of California.

The performance of a landscape tree depends a great deal on how it is planted. Here are some steps to follow for successful transplanting and growth.

PLANTING HOLE PREPARATION

Plant a young tree “high,” whether it is bare-root or container-grown. Dig the hole no deeper than approximately 2 inches less than the depth of the soil in the container. Planting a tree too deeply or in loose soil may lead to the root ball settling below grade and potential crown rot problems.

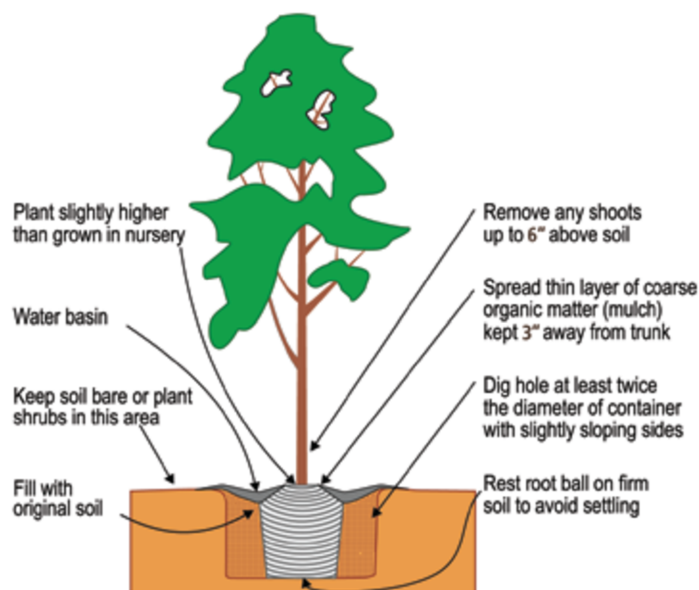
Compacted soils . . . must be broken up before planting to ensure adequate air and water penetration. After loosening compacted soil, irrigate thoroughly and delay planting for 2 weeks to allow the soil to settle. . .

In soils of reasonable tilth, the planting hole should be at least twice the diameter of the container or root ball. In more compacted soil, the hole should be three to four times the diameter of the root ball. In either case, the sides of the hole should slope slightly in toward the bottom and should be roughened to allow easier root penetration. When planting bare-root trees, make the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding.

Backfill the hole with soil dug from the hole, or use more friable surface soil if the soil from the hole is mainly hard clods. With container-grown trees, take care to not cover the root ball top with soil because the finer-textured backfill soil can prevent the root ball from being wetted. . .

FERTILIZING

Adding fertilizer, soil amendments, or root stimulants to the planting hole or backfill soil is not recommended.



PRUNING

The less a young tree is pruned, the more total growth the tree will make. However, the growth may not be where you want it or where it will develop the most desirable tree structure. After planting, remove broken, dead, or diseased branches and branches that interfere with more desirably placed ones. Remove or cut back branches that will compete with the central leader (the topmost shoot). Leave small shoots along the trunk below where you want the lowest permanent branch; remove large low branches or cut them back to two or three buds. These low shoots will protect the trunk and increase its strength.

Check the tree every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season; direct its growth by pinching back shoots that are too vigorous or shoots that you will not want later.

STAKING

Newly planted trees may need staking for protection, anchorage, or support. . . . Stakes are not necessary for trees that can stand by themselves or are planted where little or no protection is needed. Most conifers, trees with upright growth habits, and trees planted bare-root usually do not need support.

Stakes should not extend too high into the tree canopy, where they can injure the lateral branches. . . . Stakes should not be higher than necessary to hold the tree upright while allowing the top to move in the wind. To find the correct height, grasp the trunk with one hand and bend the top. If the top returns to its upright position when released, tie the trunk at that height. The tie should provide some flexibility but should prevent the trunk from rubbing against the stakes.

Tree stakes should be removed as soon as the tree has rooted well enough for support. In most cases, the stakes should not be left in place for more than one year.

COMPETITION FROM TURF AND WEEDS

When trees are planted in a turfed area, keep the turf or other vegetation at least 12 inches away from the trunk of young trees for at least the first two years.

WATERING

The basin for watering a newly planted tree should be constructed so that water will drain away from the trunk. Even if the soil is moist at the time of planting, thoroughly irrigate the tree to settle the soil around the root system.

Remember that most of the root volume occupies a rather limited area, particularly through the first growing season. During this early period, lighter and more frequent watering than what is recommended for established trees is needed until the roots grow into the parent soil. One or two irrigations per week during high water-use periods may be desirable. If the parent soil is poorly drained, be careful not to overwater the tree.

Once established, thorough, infrequent irrigation around the “dripline” (ends of branches) is most beneficial for good tree growth.

Tour 8 gardens of Master Gardeners

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10 am - 4 pm



- Self-guided; drive to gardens
- Marketplace features hand-crafted garden art made by Master Gardeners
- Tickets \$20 pre-event, \$25 day of event
- Other vendors, plants, food!

Autumn in the Garden Tour & Market

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ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATES

the trees of san diego



Photography by Don Walker
Text by Steve Brigham

SDFA Calendar

A listing of the best gardening-related activities in the county for September and October 2011

September Events

SEPTEMBER 2

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 12:00 Noon
Where: Carlsbad City Library, 1775 Dove Lane, Carlsbad
More information: www.carlsbadgardenclub.com

VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
"The Many Varieties and Uses of Flowering Vines"
When: 12:00 Noon
Where: 1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista
More information: www.vistagardenclub.org

SEPTEMBER 3

■ TWO DAYS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY SHOW
2011 Hawaiian Plumeria Festival - Flower Show and Plant Sale.
Accepting cash and checks only, no credit cards.
When: 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

SEPTEMBER 6

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m. Novice Meeting, Room 104
7:30 p.m. General Meeting, Room 101
Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sdorchids.com

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

SEPTEMBER 7

CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC. MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m.
Where: Crown Hills Clubhouse, 1821 Victoria Park Terrace, Alpine
More information: 619-445-8352, www.chirp.org

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m. Culture Class; 7:00 p.m. General Meeting
Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad
More information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING
When: 7:00 P.M.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL MEETING
When: 10:30 a.m.
Where: Community Room, North County Fair
200 E. Via Rancho Pkwy, Escondido
More information: 760-727-7614

SEPTEMBER 8

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO MEETING
When: 9:30 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: 858-278-5689

SEPTEMBER 10

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

SEPTEMBER 11

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY MEETING
Monthly meeting and annual ice cream social.
When: 2:00 p.m.
Where: 1333 Wenatchee Ave., El Cajon
More information: www.eastcountyrosesociety.com

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. MEETING
Bart Switzer will address the group.
When: 9:00 a.m. Classes; 10:30 a.m. Meeting
Where: Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

SEPTEMBER 12

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING
Tom Spellman will discuss
"Backyard Orchard Culture"
When: 6:00 p.m.
Where: Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds, Del Mar
More information: www.sdhortsoc.org

SEPTEMBER 13

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK MEETING
When: 7:00 p.m.
Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: 619-479-5500

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church, 31020 Cole Grade Rd., Valley Center
More information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla
More information: 858-672-7850

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING
When: 7:00 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: 858-472-0540, www.sdgeranium.org

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
When: 9:30 a.m.
Where: City Hall, 41000 Main Street, Temecula
More information: www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

SEPTEMBER 14

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:30 a.m. Hospitality; 10:00 a.m. Meeting
Where: Bonita-Sunnyside Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita
More information: Darlene Montgomery, 619-267-1585, dmontg@live.com

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego
More information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:00 a.m.
Where: Templar's Hall, Old Poway Park, 14134 Midland Rd., Poway
More information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 12:00 Noon
Where: Ramona Woman's Club, 524 Main St., Ramona
More information: www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.epiphyllum.com

SEPTEMBER 15

BERNARDO GARDENERS MEETING
When: 1:00 p.m.
Where: Oaks North Community Center, 12578 Oaks North Dr., Rancho Bernardo
More information: www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:45 a.m.
Where: Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St., Chula Vista
More information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-421-6072

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING
Lycopodiums aka ground pines or creeping cedar will be discussed.
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sandiegofernsociety.com

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Sumiko Lahey, 619-429-6198

SEPTEMBER 16

■ THREE DAYS

SAN DIEGO FALL HOME AND GARDEN SHOW
When: Friday 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.;
Saturday 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.;
Sunday 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Where: Del Mar Fairgrounds, 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., Del Mar
More information: www.fallhomegardenshow.com

SEPTEMBER 17

■ TWO DAYS

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
1st Annual Ikebana Exhibition by Ohara School
Master Teacher Jackie Zhang
When: Saturday 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.;
Sunday 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
Where: La Jolla Riford Library, 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla
More information: <http://likebanasandiego.org>

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF OCEANSIDE MEETING
When: 12:45 p.m.
Where: MiraCosta College, Aztlán Room, 2nd floor, Student Union Bldg. (3400)
More information: www.gardencentral.org/californiagc/miracosta

SEPTEMBER 18

CHIRP FALL FESTIVAL
"Monarch Mania"
When: 10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.
Where: Viejas Outlet Center Show Court, 5005 Willows Rd., Alpine
More information: 619-445-8352, www.chirp.org

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY MEETING
When: 12:30 p.m.
Where: Varies, please call for meeting information
More information: 760-436-3704, www.scwatergarden.org

SEPTEMBER 19

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sdrosesociety.org

SEPTEMBER 20

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING
"Discover California Grasslands" with Zach Principe.
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101 or 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: 760-434-5033, www.cnpssd.org

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 1:30 p.m.
Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7117 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla
More information: Jody Peterson, 858-729-0711

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: 1077 Vista Madera Ln., El Cajon
More information: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

SEPTEMBER 21

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Dean Turney, 760-942-1919

SEPTEMBER 22

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:00 a.m. Social; 9:30 a.m. Meeting
Where: The Winn Room, Coronado Library, 6400 Orange Ave., Coronado
More information: www.crowngardenclub.org

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Deborah Warriner, 619-435-9712

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla
More information: 858-454-4117, www.villagegardencluboftajolla.com

SEPTEMBER 24

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING
When: 12:00 Noon
Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 210 E. Park Ave., Escondido
More information: 760-741-7553

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Fall Bonsai Show
When: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

SEPTEMBER 26

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
When: 9:00 a.m.
Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado
More information: www.bridgeandbaygardenclub.org

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING
When: 10:30 a.m.
Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista
More information: 760-295-0484

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC. MEETING
Pat Clays will lead an awards workshop.
When: TBA
Where: St. Stephen Church, 31020 Cole Grade Road, Valley Center
More information: 858-755-3284, <http://californiagardenclubs.com>

SEPTEMBER 27

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 1:00 p.m.
Where: Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Heald Ln., Fallbrook
More information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:30 a.m.
Where: Contact Genny Deutsch for meeting location
More information: 619-583-8008

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY MEETING
When: 7:30 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: 858-672-2593

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

SEPTEMBER 28

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D. CHAPTER MEETING
This month's program is on fruit preservation techniques.
When: 7:00 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.crfgsandiego.org

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 MEETING
Teachers Showcase Exhibition
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: <http://ikebanasandiego.org>

SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. Meeting
Where: San Diego Botanic Garden, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas
More information: <http://sdgc.klmmicro.com>

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING
When: 6:00 p.m.
Where: United Church of Christ, 4070 Jackdaw St., San Diego
More information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

October Events

OCTOBER 1

SAN DIEGO MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION
Autumn in the Garden Tour & Market
When: 10:00 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Where: Point Loma area
More information: www.mastergardenerssandiego.com/gardentour

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Plant Show and Sale
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: 195 E. Douglas Ave., El Cajon
More information: www.eastcountyrosesociety.com

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY MEETING
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Buena Creek Gardens, 418 Buena Creek Rd., San Marcos
More information: 858-566-0503, http://ahsregion7.org/daylily_club_pages/southwest_hemerocallis_society.htm

OCTOBER 3

PALOMAR DISTRICT'S FLORAL DESIGN FORUM
When: 12:30 p.m.
Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad
More information: <http://californiagardenclubs.com/palomardistrict>

OCTOBER 4

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m. Novice Class, Room 104
7:30 p.m. General Meeting, Room 101
Where: Room 101 or 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.sdorchids.com

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
When: 10:00 a.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

OCTOBER 5

CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC. MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m.
Where: Crown Hills Clubhouse, 1821 Victoria Park Terrace, Alpine
More information: 619-445-8352, www.chirp.org

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING
When: 6:30 p.m. Culture Class; 7:00 p.m. General Meeting
Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad
More information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING
When: 7:00 p.m.
Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego
More information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

OCTOBER 7

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 12 Noon

Where: Carlsbad City Library, 1775 Dove Lane, Carlsbad

More information: www.carlsbadgardenclub.com

VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Dan Conger, branch manager of Ewing Irrigation, San Marcos will present

"Water Conservation for the Landscape."

When: 12 Noon

Where: 1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista

More information: www.vistagardenclub.org

OCTOBER 8

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

More information: www.bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: <http://sdcss.net>

OCTOBER 9

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Lake Poway Park Picnic

When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Lake Poway

More information: www.sandiegobonsai.com

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY MEETING

Members only luncheon and awards.

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

OCTOBER 10

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

When: 6:00 p.m.

Where: Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds, Del Mar

More information: www.sdhortsoc.org

OCTOBER 11

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 619-479-5500

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church, 31020 Cole Grade Road, Valley Center

More information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla

More Information: 858-672-7850

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-472-0540,

www.sdgeranium.org

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: City Hall, 41000 Main Street, Temecula

More information: www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

OCTOBER 12

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Hospitality; 10:00 a.m. Meeting

Where: Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita

More information: Darlene Montgomery, 619-267-1585, dmontg@live.com

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego

More information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Templar's Hall, Old Poway Park, 14134 Midland Rd., Poway

More information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 12:00 Noon

Where: Ramona Woman's Club, 524 Main St., Ramona

More information: www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.epiphyllum.com

OCTOBER 13

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-278-5689

OCTOBER 15

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Plant Sale

When: 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

(CNPS members 10:00 a.m.)

Where: Casa del Prado Patio, 1700 Village Pl., Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 760-434-5033, www.cnpssd.org

■ TWO DAYS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SHOW

When: Saturday Noon–4:00 p.m.; Saturday 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 619-435-9712

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF OCEANSIDE MEETING

When: 12:45 p.m.

Where: MiraCosta College, Aztlan Room, 2nd floor, Student Union Bldg. (3400)

More information: www.gardencentral.org/californiagc/miracosta

OCTOBER 16

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY MEETING

When: 12:30 p.m.

Where: Varies, please call for meeting information
More information: 760-436-3704, www.scwatergarden.org

OCTOBER 17

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING

"Rose Circle" bring one bloom or photo of your favorite rose to share.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sdrosesociety.org

OCTOBER 18

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

Julian Duval will present a visual tour of the S.D. Botanic Garden.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101 or 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 760-434-5033, www.cnpssd.org

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 1:30 p.m.

Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7117 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla

More information: Jody Peterson, 858-729-0711

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: 1077 Vista Madera Ln., El Cajon

More information: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

OCTOBER 19

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Dean Turney, 760-942-1919

OCTOBER 20

BERNARDO GARDENERS TOUR/TRIP

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Oaks North Community Center, 12578 Oaks North Dr., Rancho Bernardo

More information: www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:45 a.m.

Where: Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St., Chula Vista

More information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-421-6072

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING

Arizona high country fern slide show.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: <http://sandiegofernsociety.com>

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Sumiko Lahey, 619-429-6198

OCTOBER 22

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

When: 12:00 Noon

Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 210 E. Park Ave., Escondido

More information: 760-741-7553

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO ORCHID SOCIETY

Fall Show and Plant Sale

When: Saturday Noon–4:00 p.m.;

Saturday 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sdorchids.com

OCTOBER 24

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO

When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.bridgeandbaygardenclub.org

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING

When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista

More information: 760-295-0484

OCTOBER 25

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Heald Ln., Fallbrook

More information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: St. Dunstan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos

More information: 619-448-3613

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY MEETING

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-672-2593

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Hiroko Szechinski, 858-571-6137

OCTOBER 26

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D. CHAPTER MEETING

"Year of the Pomegranate - Varieties and Tastings"

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.crfgsandiego.org

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: <http://ikebanasandiego.org>

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. Meeting

Where: San Diego Botanic Garden, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: <http://sdgc.klmmicro.com>

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 6:00 p.m.

Where: United Church of Christ, 4070 Jackdaw St., San Diego

More information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

OCTOBER 27

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

When: 9:00 a.m. Social; 9:30 a.m. Meeting

Where: The Winn Room, Coronado Library, 6400 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.crowngardenclub.org

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: Deborah Warriner, 619-435-9712

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA MEETING

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla

More information: 858-454-4117, www.villagegardencluboflajolla.com

OCTOBER 29

■ TWO DAYS

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

The Big Bromeliad Sale

When: Saturday Noon–4:00 p.m.; Sunday 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

Gardening Classes

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, PT. LOMA GARDENING CLASS

Learn a variety of gardening tricks every Saturday morning by attending a free class at Walter Andersen Nursery's Pt. Loma Nursery. Please contact the store for a schedule of events.

When: 9:00 a.m.–10:00 a.m. every Saturday

Where: Walter Andersen's Pt. Loma, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego

More information: www.walterandersen.com

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, POWAY GARDENING CLASS

Come join others at Walter Andersen's Poway store for a free, weekly seasonal garden lecture. Please contact the store for a schedule of events.

When: 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m. every Saturday

Where: Walter Andersen's Poway, 12755 Danielson Court, Poway

More information: www.walterandersen.com

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN CLASSES

The Water Conservation Garden provides a number of entertaining, information-packed courses covering the most topical gardening topics and presented by skilled and knowledgeable experts. Please contact the Water Conservation Garden for program details and any applicable fees.

When: Contact for program-specific times.

Where: 12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West, El Cajon

More information: www.thegarden.org, 619-660-0614, x10

Walks, Tours & Garden Events

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN TOUR

Come and meet up at the Visitor's Center for a weekly tour of the San Diego Botanic Garden. No reservations required. Free with admission.

When: 10:00 a.m.–11:00 a.m. every Saturday

Where: 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas

More information: www.sdbgarden.org

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN:

CHILDREN'S EVENTS

The Hamilton Children's Garden offers a number of events specially designed to entertain and educate children and their caregivers. Please contact San Diego Botanic Garden for a complete listing of their scheduled events.

When: Ongoing—contact for program-specific times.

Where: 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas

More information: www.sdbgarden.org

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN TOUR

Enjoy a docent-led tour of the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College.

When: 10:30 a.m. every Saturday;

1:30 p.m. every Sunday

Where: 12122 Cuyamaca College Drive West, El Cajon

More information: www.thegarden.org

CNPS NATIVE PLANT WALK

Join landscape architect and member of the CNPS San Diego Chapter Kay Stewart for a two-hour, easy walk into Tecolote Canyon and back. Along the way you'll study and learn about the plants. This guided walk is free, but may be canceled due to inclement weather or poor trail conditions.

When: 9:00 a.m.–11:00 a.m.,

first Sunday of the month

Where: Tecolote Canyon Nature Center, 5180

Tecolote Road, San Diego

More information: www.sandiego.gov/park-and-recreation/parks/teclte.shtml, 858-581-9959

Balboa Park Events

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Visit the world famous San Diego Zoo for Plant Days and Orchid Odyssey.

When: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., third Friday of each month

Where: San Diego Zoo, 2920 Zoo Drive, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sandiegozoo.com

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

Enhance your well-being with a visit to this Japanese-style garden. There is a \$4 fee for adults, \$2.50 fee for Seniors (55+), children and military with I.D.

When: 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday

Where: San Diego Japanese Friendship Garden, 2215 Pan American Road, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.niwa.org

BALBOA PARK OFFSHOOT TOURS

Learn about Balboa Park's plants as volunteer horticulturists lead visitors on free, one-hour themed walks. (Inclement weather and low-turnout cancels the tour.)

When: 10:00 a.m. every Saturday

Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.balboapark.org

BALBOA PARK INTERPRETIVE WALKS

Join volunteer-guides on this free, history-oriented walk through Balboa Park.

When: 1:00 p.m. every Tuesday

Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.balboapark.org

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM CANYONEER WALKS

Join trained volunteer guides on a local canyon walks. There is a \$2 fee.

When: Times vary; check website for specific event details

Where: Locations vary; check website for specific event details

More information: www.sdnhm.org/canyoneers



SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library – Founded in 1907

1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684, 619-232-5762. Located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park
Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

Mission Statement: To promote the knowledge and appreciation of horticulture and floriculture in the San Diego region.

OBJECTIVES

1. To educate and encourage regional gardeners through lectures, classes, publications, scholarships and library resources.
2. To promote the use of regionally appropriate plants and gardening techniques, including natives and Mediterranean climate adapted plants.
3. To encourage, educate, and support floral design activities for personal and public display.
4. To advise and encourage leaders and the community in conservation and beautification of public and private spaces.
To network and support plant-interested groups and societies

GENERAL MEETINGS 2011

February 16

April 19

June 21

October 12

Casa del Prado, Room 101
Balboa Park, San Diego

OFFICERS

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Christie Wright

Vice President (Membership)

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Bonnie Gebhardt
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Dixie Hansen
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Arrangers Guild Liaison

Sharon Lowry

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CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC.

Exec. Director: Maureen Austin

President: Lisa Lomax

P. O. Box 532

Alpine, CA 91903-0532

619-445-8352

www.chirp.org

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

President: Leslie Crawford

P. O. Box 180188

Coronado, CA 92178-0188

619-435-8079

www.coronadofloralassoc.org

FRIENDS OF BALBOA PARK

2125 Park Boulevard

San Diego, CA 92101

619-232-2282

www.friendsofbalboapark.org

FRIENDS OF THE HORTENSE MILLER GARDEN

P. O. Box 742

Laguna Beach, CA 92652-0742

Tour reservations: 949-497-0716

Information: 949-244-2010

www.hortensemillergarden.org

FRIENDS OF THE MARSTON HOUSE

c/o SOHO

2476 San Diego Ave.

San Diego, CA 92110

619-297-9327

Friends@marstonhouse.org

www.marstonhouse.org

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN BALBOA PARK

Contact: Luanne Kanzawa

2125 Park Blvd.

San Diego, CA 92101-4792

619-232-2721

www.niwa.org

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

Director: George Speer

30861 Saddleback Rd.

Valley Center, CA 92082-3848

760-749-9608

palomardirector@aol.com

<http://californiagardenclubs.com/palomardistrict>

RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA LIBRARY

30902 La Promesa

Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688-2821

949-459-6094

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN

Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc.

President/CEO: Julian Duval

P. O. Box 230005

Encinitas, CA 92023-0005

760-436-3036

www.SDBGarden.org

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION

President: David Tooley

1650 El Prado Rm #104

San Diego, CA 92101-1684

619-234-8901

www.sdbgf.org

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Horticulture Department

P. O. Box 120551

San Diego, CA 92112-0551

619-231-1515 Ext. 4298

www.sandiegozoo.org

SEAWORLD OF CALIFORNIA

500 Sea World Dr.

San Diego, CA 92109-7904

619-222-6363

www.seaworld.com/sandiego

SERRA MESA BRANCH LIBRARY

9005 Aero Drive

San Diego, CA 92123-2312

858-573-1396

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL

Chair: Sandi Lord

P. O. Box 876

Pauma Valley, CA 92061-0876

760-727-7614

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN

Executive Director: Marty Eberhardt

12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West

El Cajon, CA 92019-4317

619-660-0614

info@thegarden.org

www.thegarden.org

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

CLASSIC GARDENS
P. O. Box 2711
La Jolla, CA 92038-2711
858-459-0316

FLOWERS OF POINT LOMA
2170 Chatsworth Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92107-2423
619-223-5475

GRANGETTO'S FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLY
P. O. Box 463095
Escondido, CA 92046-3095
760-745-4671
www.grangettos.com

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
Contact: Darren Simon
4677 Overland Ave.
San Diego, CA 92123-1233
858-522-6600
www.sdcwa.org

SMALL SPACE CREATIONS
6333 College Grove Way
San Diego, CA 92115-7217
619-981-3273
<http://smallspacecreations.com>

JIM STELLUTI CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARTIST
1928 Madison Ave.
San Diego, CA 92116-2722
619-298-7641

TRINITY FLOWERS
Sam Chiem
San Diego, CA
858-699-1305
TrinityFlowers@gmail.com
<http://TrinityFlowersOnline.com>

GARDEN CLUBS

BERNARDO GARDENERS
President: Liliane Dickinson
15165 Susita Street
San Diego, CA 92129-1232
858-672-2454
www.bernardogardeners.org

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
President: Lynne Batchelor
3860 Grandview Place
Bonita, CA 91902
619-267-3871

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
President: Gretchen Ashton
Publicity: Mary Hassing
P. O. Box 626
Carlsbad, CA 92008
760-494-7774
www.carlsbadgardenclub.com

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
President: Marilyn Saleny
P. O. Box 57
Chula Vista, CA 91912-1016
619-421-6072

CROWN GARDEN CLUB
President: Virginia Osgood
P. O. Box 180476
Coronado, CA 92178-047
619-435-1269
www.crowngardenclub.org

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
President: Carol Curcio
P. O. Box 123
Valley Center, CA 92082
760-751-2226
www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Co-Presidents: Pat McDougal & Joy McCormack
P. O. Box 446
Fallbrook, CA 92088-1702
760-728-0611
www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
President: Anne Caprioglio
P. O. Box 2713
La Jolla, CA 92037
858-454-6227
acaprioglio@san.rr.com

MIRACOSTA HORT. CLUB OF OCEANSIDE
President: Louise Ortega
2232 San Remo Circle
Vista, CA 92084
760-598-6571
www.miracostahorticultureclub.shutterfly.com

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB
President: Beverly Fritschner
3959 Bandini Street
San Diego, CA 92103
619-291-1700
www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
President: Susan Nance
P.O. Box 6832
San Diego, CA 92106
619-222-7824
www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
President: Sharon Tooley
11375 Nawa Way
San Diego, CA 92129
858-672-2593
<http://powayvalleygardenclub.org>

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB
President: Jane Vidal
P. O. Box 1412
Ramona, CA 92065
760-789-1910
www.ramonagardenclub.com

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB
President: Helen Dizio
Contact: Connie Beck
1077 Vista Madera
El Cajon, CA 92019
619-749-4059

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
President: Helen Dizio
P. O. Box 483
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0483
858-756-1554
www.rsfgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
President: Genny Deutsch
6796 Summit Ridge Way
San Diego, CA 92120
619-583-8008
Contact Genny Deutsch for meeting location

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
President: Susi Torre-Bueno
P. O. Box 231869
Encinitas, CA 92023-1869
760-295-7089
www.sdhortsoc.org

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
President: Alice Pratt
355 Evergreen Dr.
Cardiff, CA 92007-1033
617-571-9320
<http://sdgc.klmmicro.com>

TEMECULA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
President: Judy Dermody
P. O. Box 1526
Temecula, CA 92593-1526
951-926-6402
www.temeculavalleygardenclub.org

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
President: Lucy Borsenberger
3419 Xenophon Street
San Diego, CA 92106-1543
619-226-4168
www.villagegardencluboflajolla.com

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
President: Carol Zukowski
P. O. Box 44
Vista, CA 92085-0044
760-639-5395
www.vistagardenclub.org

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
President: Deborah Warriner
633 Alameda Blvd.
Coronado, CA 92110
619-435-9712

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119
President: Chris A. Bugarin
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Chula Vista, CA 91921-1163
619-869-4622
chrisb1968@cox.net
<http://ikebanasandiego.org>

IKENOB0 CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
President: Sadako Oehler
2822 Walker Dr.
San Diego, CA 92123-3056
858-278-5689

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER
P. O. Box 195
Solana Beach, CA 92075
858-672-7850

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH
Director: Hiroko Szechinski
10830 Montego Dr.
San Diego, CA 92124-1421
858-571-6137

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey
2829 Flax Dr.
San Diego, CA 92154-2160
619-429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES

AFRICAN VIOLET

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
President: Patty Regan
2000 S. Melrose Dr., #119
Vista, CA 92081
760-295-0484

BEGONIA

MARGARET LEE BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
President: Michael Ludwig
6040 Upland St.
San Diego, CA 92114-1933
619-262-7535

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
President: Brenda Storey
9976 Dauntless St.
San Diego, CA 92126-5514
858-689-0957

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
President: Abe Far
P. O. Box 86037
San Diego, CA 92138-6037
619-234-3434
www.sandiegobonsaclub.com

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
President: Andy Siekkinen
P. O. Box 232475
San Diego, CA 92193

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
President: Andy Siekkinen
P. O. Box 83996
San Diego, CA 92138-3996
760-726-8300
http://bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
President: Vicki Broughton
P. O. Box 840
Escondido, CA 92033
760-741-7553
vmbrought@cox.net

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
President: Chris Miller
P. O. Box 33181
San Diego, CA 92163-3181
619-258-9810
<http://sdcss.net>

www.sdforal.org

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
President: Dean Turney
467 Fulvia Street
Encinitas, CA 92024
760-942-1919

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
President: David J. Tooley
11375 Nawa Way
San Diego, CA 92129-1116
858-672-2593
djsj21643@aol.com

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS)

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
President: Gary Colby
11375 Alberni Court
San Diego, CA 92126
858-566-0503
http://ahsregion7.org/daylily_club_pages/southwest_hemerocallis_society.htm

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
President: Jerry Moreau
P. O. Box 126127
San Diego, CA 92112-6127
858-485-5414
www.sandiegoepi.org

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
President: Kathie Russell
4780 Glen Street
La Mesa, CA 91941-5466
619-464-2609
www.sandiegofernsociety.com

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S. D. CHAPTER
Chair: Tom Del Hotal
2602 69th Street
Lemon Grove, CA 91945
619-454-2628
www.crfgsandiego.org

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
President: Suzanne Gonzales
Contact: Melissa Worton
3722 Tanner Lane
San Diego, CA 92111
858-472-0540
www.sdgeranium.org

HERB

THE SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB
Co-Presidents: Judy Dunning & Cindy Christ
200 Highline Trail
El Cajon, CA 92021-4082
619-579-0222
www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
President: Kay Stewart
P. O. Box 121390
San Diego, CA 92112-1390
619-234-2668
www.cnpssd.org

ORCHID

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
President: Dr. Gilbert J. Ho
1415 Sapphire Dr.
Carlsbad, CA 92011
760-604-4687
www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
President: Bruce Berg
P. O. Box 161020
San Diego, CA 92176-1020
619-258-1963
www.sdorchids.com

PLUMERIA

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY
President: Roland Dubuc
P. O. Box 20553
El Cajon, CA 92021-0940
760-731-6188
www.socalplumeriasociety.com

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
President: Maggi Jensen
3429 Quimby St.
San Diego, CA 92106
619-224-6346
www.eastcountyrosesociety.com

HERITAGE ROSE SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
Coordinators: Jack and Mary Ann Olson
Contact: Thea Gurns
theagurns@sbcglobal.net

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
President: Robert Martin, Jr.
3291 Old Oak Tree Ln
Escondido, CA 92026
760-670-3735
www.sdrosesociety.org

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY
President: Ed Simpson
1302 Avocado Rd.
Oceanside, CA 92054-5702
760-436-3704
www.scwatergarden.org

Send changes to Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684.

Call: 619-232-5762 Email: membership@sdfloal.org

Each affiliate group is entitled to a business-card sized ad at half price. We can accept your designed ad (TIFF, JPEG or PDF files preferred). Visit <http://www.sdfloal.org/advertise.htm> for ad sizes and additional information.

In Season

Here are some items that you may find being sold from the stalls at your local Farmers' Market in September and October. For more information on San Diego County Farmers' Markets, visit www.sdfarmbureau.org.

September: Apples, avocados, basil, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, guavas, herbs, lemons, limes, melons, onions, pears, peppers, plums, potatoes, raspberries, scallions, summer squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangelos, tomatoes, Valencia oranges and various cut flowers.

October: Apples, Asian pears, avocados, basil, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, grapes, green beans, guavas, herbs, kiwi, lemons, limes, lettuce, melons, onions, pears, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, scallions, spinach, summer squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangelos, tomatoes and various cut flowers.



Photo: Rachel Cobb

Contact Us! Do you have an event, class or meeting that you'd like to let *California Garden* readers know about? If so, please email sdfloal@gmail.com or Denise Thompson at EarthD@san.rr.com with your group's name, the meeting date and time, meeting place, any applicable fees, event program and contact information. You may also submit the above information via regular mail, sent to Calendar Editor, San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado Room 105, San Diego CA 92101. Space is limited, so please get in touch today to ensure inclusion! The deadline for the upcoming Nov./Dec. 2011 issue is September 10, 2011; the deadline for the Jan./Feb. 2012 issue is November 10, 2011.

From The Archives of California Garden

"The Tree Man of San Diego," Chauncy I. Jerabek, is profiled in the "ROOTS" column of this issue. This article is among the many he contributed to California Garden over a span of 50 years. For this story, he consulted Winifred Walker's All the Plants in the Bible, first published in 1957. His tree descriptions are shortened in the following excerpt.
—Nancy Carol Carter

December 1965-January 1966 Some Bible Plants To Be Found in the San Diego Area

By Chauncy I. Jerabek

Few people today realize that the same plants that existed in Bible times can be found growing in our own immediate area. I should like to mention a few outstanding ones.

Cedar of Lebanon: *Cedrus libani*, which lived hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, is full of sacred interest. It was often referred to in the Bible and described by many writers from 1500 down to the present time. King Solomon used its fragrant, long-lasting wood to build his temple and palace. When young, the growth and foliage of the Lebanon, Atlas and Deodar cedars are vastly different but, with age, the growth and even the cones resemble each other.

Cypress Tree: A conifer mentioned in Noah's ark is *Cupressus sempervirens*, a native of southern Europe and western Asia. Known in this country mainly as an ornamental, even in olden times it was famous as the most durable timber in southern Europe. Ancient Greeks carved statutes of their gods out of this wood. Temple doors of this material sometimes lasted 1000 years.

Myrtle: *Myrtus communis* is native to the hills around Jerusalem [and is mentioned in the Bible as] a source of perfume and of oil for tanning leather. Its sweetness and fresh green beauty made it popular for decorating festive booth so that it became an emblem of peace, justice and immortality.

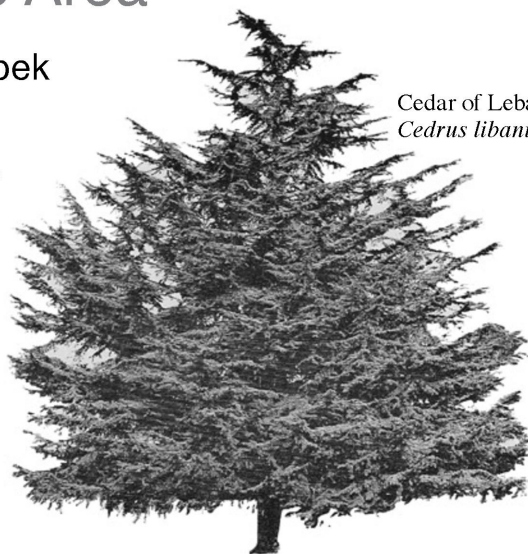
Date Palm: *Phoenix dactylifera*, the true Date Palm, originated in Arabia, Persia, Upper Egypt and nearby countries. Eventually, the tree forms a straight slender trunk, 100 or more feet high, pointing towards Heaven. A branch or leaf was borne by the ancients as a symbol of victory and rejoicing. The finest palm trees of the Biblical age were around Jericho and along the banks of the Jordan.

Olive Trees: Perhaps among the most revered trees of ancient times were the olive trees in the Garden of Gethsemane near Jerusalem where, according to [the book of Matthew] Jesus communed with God. *Olea europaea* grows to 25 feet. Of variable habit, the trunks become gnarled with age. Pale yellow flowers are followed by shiny purple-black fruit that are edible when cured. Valuable oil is extracted from the flesh and seed.

Edible Fig: *Ficus cariac* is the botanical name of the first fruit to be recorded in the Bible. The edible fig, a deciduous tree, is sometimes trained to a single trunk or it has multiple stems and procumbant branches.

Paper Reed: *Cyperus papyrus*, also called Bulrush, is native to Northern Africa and Palestine. It grows to a height of 15 feet with a three-cornered stalk 2 to 3 inches in diameter, topped by a brush umbel of drooping thread-like leaves. In ancient days its stems almost completely hid the swamps and rivers, forming an impassable jungle. The plant was used to make small floating rafts, mats and papers.

Laurel or Sweet-bay Tree: *Laurus nobilis* was originally around the East Mediterranean basin, today it is found in the hills of northern Palestine, Mount Carmel and the small valley near Galilee where it grows 40 to 50 feet tall. They belong to the same family as our Sassafras and Cinnamon. The Roman emperors wore laurel leaves to indicate nobility and chaplet were used to crown the victors in Olympic games.



Cedar of Lebanon:
Cedrus libani

California Native Plant Society FALL NATIVE PLANT SALE



Saturday, October 15, 2011

**Balboa Park, San Diego
Casa del Prado Theater Courtyard
1700 Village Place**

11 AM - 3 PM

**Open to CNPS members at 10 AM
Join or renew membership at the sale**

- *Native shrubs, trees, flowering plants*
- *Seeds, books, posters*
- *Convenient curb-side parking for loading plants*
- *Friendly, knowledgeable experts to assist you*
- *Freebies for kids*
- *More information at www.cnpssd.org*
- *cash, checks, & credit cards accepted*

***Why Native Plants?
Attract birds and butterflies, save water,
and preserve San Diego's natural heritage!***

*All proceeds support the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society,
a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of native California flora*

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San Diego, CA 92101-1684

PERIODICALS POSTAGE

Fall ANNUAL PLANT SALE

at SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN
October 15-16

Plant donations from over 100 local growers, wholesalers, retail nurseries, and individuals make this one of the most interesting and diverse plant sales of San Diego County. Also includes a wide selection of used books, garden related items, gourmet jams and jellies, and baked goods.

For special discounts and times
visit our website at
www.SDBGarden.org

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230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas, CA 92024
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